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PITTSBURGH: PRINTED BY JOHN SCULL, IN FRONT STREET, NEXT DOOR TO THE CORNER OF MARKET STREET.

SATURDAY, November 17, 1798.

Diſſolution of Partnerſhip.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the part[nerſhip] lately ſubſiſting under the firm of [illegible] & Co. is this day diſſolved by mutual conſent. Therefore, all perſons indebted to the ſaid firm are requeſted to make immediate payment, and thoſe having demands againſt the ſame are deſired to bring them forward for ſettlement.

[illegible] CLOPPER,
[illegible] CLOPPER,
[illegible] FORDS,

Pittſburgh, November 15, 1798.

NOTICE.

ALL perſons indebted to the late firm of [illegible] are requeſted to make immediate payment to [illegible], who is duly authoriſed to receive the ſame, and to whom thoſe having demands againſt the ſaid firm are deſired to bring them forward for ſettlement.

[illegible] GORDON.

Pittſburgh, November 15, 1798.

[illegible]

WILLIAM WILKINS, Jun. intends to open a Store of Merchandize in the Borough of Meadville, in the County of Allegheny, in the Weſtern Diſtrict of Pennſylvania, in the courſe of the preſent month of November, where he will be glad to ſee his friends and cuſtomers, and the public in general, who may favour him with their cuſtom.

JOHN REED.

Pittſburgh, November 6, 1798.

STRAYED or ſtolen from the Subſcriber on the night of the [illegible] inſtant, a BAY MARE about [illegible] hands high, [illegible] years old, with a ſtar in her forehead, and ſome white hairs on her back, occaſioned by a ſaddle. Whoever will bring her to the ſubſcriber, living in Pittſburgh, ſhall receive FIVE DOLLARS reward.

R. MHENY.

November 7, 1798.

Eight Dollars Reward.

RUNAWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in Pittſburgh, on the 28th inſtant, a Negro Man named NICHOLAS, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, 25 years of age, has remarkable large ears, a ſmall ſcar under one of his eyes, occaſioned by the ſtroke of a ſtick, and a large ſcar on one of his knees occaſioned by a fire; had on and took with him a leather hunting ſhirt or frock, and coarſe ſhirt and trouſers. The above reward will be given to any perſon who will ſecure the ſaid Negro in any jail, and all reaſonable charges if brought home.

WILLIAM IRVIN.

November 3, 1798.

Taken up trespassing on the [illegible]

[illegible] JOHN CONNER.

[illegible] November 6, 1798.

Came to the plantation of the Subſcriber, living in Peters Township, Waſhington County, on the 15th inſtant, a ſmall BAY MARE, about [illegible] years old, branded on the [illegible] buttock, [illegible] ſhod before, and has a ſaddle mark. The owner is deſired to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

PETER ROGERS.

Peters Township, November 5, 1798.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS *William Hill has applied by petition to be Judges of the Court of Common Pleas for Westmoreland county, for the benefit of an act of aſſembly paſſed the 4th day of April laſt, providing that the perſon of a debtor ſhall not be liable to impriſonment for debt, after delivering up his eſtate for the uſe of his creditors. All perſons therefore, having any demands againſt him are hereby notified (purſuant to an order of the ſaid Court directing public notice thereof to be inſerted three ſucceſſively in the Pittſburgh Gazette) to appear at the Court Houſe in Greenburgh, Weſtmoreland County, on the ſecond Monday in December next, and ſhew cauſe, if any they have, why the ſaid William Hill ſhould not be entitled to his diſcharge under the ſaid act.*

THOMAS HAMILTON, *Prothy.*

November 7, 1798.

Juſt opening and for ſale by the ſubſcriber, at his Store at *Williams's Mill*, a neat and general aſſortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

from Baltimore, conſiſting of [illegible] Dry Goods, Groceries, Stone Ware, Glaſs, Iron, Steel, Shoes, Hardware, Cutlery, Queens Ware, Wooden Ware, Saddlery, Saddles, Stirrups, Tin Ware, Chairs, Looking Glaſſes, Bacon, Sugar, Powder, Lead, and every other article to ſuit the County trade, for Furrs, by

EVANION WILLIAMS.

Williams's Mill, October 20, 1798.

Bank of Pennſylvania,

Philadelphia, 3d October, 1798.

WHEREAS the Loſs of a preſent occaſions the Bank of Pennſylvania to wiſh a renewal of the following Notes, by the perſons who hold the ſame, on which were the ſeveral Poſt Notes of the Bank of New York viz.

No. 1554,	dated 23d Auguſt 1798	Diſcount on Sebring & Vanderveer for	395 22
No. 1603,	the 25th inſtant	diſcount on Mr. Gregory to New York	1259
No. 1609,	27th	do. do. do.	2000
1607,	do.	do. do. do.	4000
1608,	do.	do. do. do.	2000
1609,	do.	do. do. do.	2000
1610,	28th	do. do. do.	2000
1611,	do.	do. do. do.	2000
1 2,	30th	do. do. do.	1500
1613,	do.	do. do. do.	1500

And sundry parcels of the Bank of Pennſylvania, dated 23d July 1797, drawn in favour of George Hughes, or order, and indorſed by him, and ſundry poſt notes of the Bank of Pennſylvania, dated 15th of July, 1797, drawn in favour of George Hughes or order, and indorſed by him, the particulars of which cannot be aſcertained, but amounting to the ſum of TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS is hereby required for the renewal of the ſame, and the ſaid Notes are hereby declared to be void, unleſs renewed in conformity to the Reſolution of the Board of Directors of the Bank of Pennſylvania in the Proclamation of this day.

By order of the Board,

JOHN SMITH, Cashier.

NOTICE.

THAT the firſt Monday of December next, being the day appointed for my hearing before the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County, in the State of Pennſylvania, on the petition which I have preferred to the ſaid Court for the benefit of the acts of the aſſembly of the ſaid State, made for the relief of inſolvent debtors, and having ſurrendered my eſtate for the uſe of my creditors, as by the ſchedule annexed, of my real and perſonal eſtate, rights and credits, to be aſſigned for the uſe of my creditors.

A. SUMRALL.

October 18, 1798.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RUNAWAY from the ſubſcriber, about the 24th day of July laſt, a Negro Man named NICHOLAS, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, 25 years of age, has remarkable large ears, a ſmall ſcar under one of his eyes, occaſioned by the ſtroke of a ſtick, and a large ſcar on one of his knees occaſioned by a fire; had on and took with him a leather hunting ſhirt or frock, and coarſe ſhirt and trouſers. The above reward will be given to any perſon who will ſecure the ſaid Negro in any jail, and all reaſonable charges if brought home.

CHARLES PRATHER.

Charles Town, Berkeley County, Virginia, October 15, 1798.

Foreign Intelligence.

MILAN, Auguſt 21.

ON the 18th General Bonaparte returned from Paris. He has had ſeveral conferences with our Directory, and it is now ſaid, that our conſtitution will continue eſſentially the ſame as it was. A courier has arrived from Naples, with diſpatches of the utmoſt importance.

In the Roman territory the inſurgents are ſtill in arms in ſeveral places.

The Neapolitan army will be augmented to 70,000 men; and all perſons capable of bearing arms from the ages of 17 to 30 are to be regiſtered.

Letters from Genoa ſay, that diſputes have ariſen between the Directory; and, as the ſays, oppoſes a party which is the enemy of the conſtitution.

French troops are ſoon expected to arrive, which will be at the diſpoſal of the Ligurian Directory.

Within theſe few days there has been a report that the legiſlative body will remove its ſittings to Sardis, to withdraw itſelf from the influence of the military force. In ſhort there is every appearance of the 18th Fructidor taking place ſhortly at Genoa.

Auguſt 28.

The combined Turkiſh and Engliſh fleet, after having taken in water and freſh proviſions at Syracuſe, in the beginning of the month, ſailed again in queſt of the French fleet. The whole of the Engliſh fleet was not expected to join the Turkiſh, but only Sir Sidney Smith. It has been joined by four ſhips of the line from Cadiz, and two more are ſaid to be on their paſſage, ſo that it now conſiſts of 22 ſhips of the line.

On the 19th inſtant, Buonaparte from Malta, 45 French knights of the order, moſtly navy officers, embarked with him.

The Pope was forbid to frequently viſited by the Engliſh and Ruſſian Envoy.—He has ſent every thing to Naples, except his office of the Catholic Church, and ſome books, dispenſations, and ſuch like, and made out all grateful at leaſt private than they were formerly at Rome.

BERLIN, September 4.

The laſt letters from Conſtantinople ſtate, that the Porte has received official advices of a ſignal victory obtained over the troops of General Bonaparte, near Cairo, in which 5 or 6 thouſands of the French were killed and 2000 made priſoners.

BASLE, Auguſt 29.

The French troops were in full march for the Griſons, and had proceeded as far as Uzenat, but it is now ſaid for certain that it has been agreed upon between the Auſtrian and French Generals, that neither ſide ſhall march troops into the country, but leave it to frame its own internal regulations.

VIENNA, Auguſt 29.

Lieut. Sidney the Right Field Marſhal Prince Reginald had an audience of his Imperial Majeſty, and immediately afterwards a conference with the Minister Baron Finguet. Since the arrival of his ſon, conſtantly repeated ſtaff officers are ſeen to arrive from the army on the river Bog, and daily wait for orders to depart.

We have received confirmation of Buonaparte having landed at Alexandria, both from Smyrna and Conſtantinople. The Porte, in conjunction with Ruſſia, is making the moſt active preparations to oppoſe the French with effect; and their landing in Egypt is conſidered as an open violation of the peace exiſting between the two nations. It is ſaid, that all the French property within the Turkiſh empire has been confiſcated. The French houſes at Smyrna and Conſtantinople wait the reſult with no little anxiety.

RASTADT, Auguſt 30.

Concluſion of the Deputation of the Empire of the 29th Auguſt.

The Deputation of the Empire informs the Imperial Legation that he has reſolved on the following anſwer to the French note of the 22d Auguſt.

The French Miniſters Plenipotentiary, in their laſt note of the 22d Auguſt have returned an anſwer to the detailed note of the Deputation of the Empire of the 10th Auguſt, in a manner which cannot fulfil its object. As this note of the 10th of Auguſt contained preciſe and circumſtantial explications relative to the ſeven articles of the French note of the 19th July, an anſwer equally preciſe and detailed was expected on the part of the French Miniſters, ſince it is only by reciprocal approaches that negociation ſo eaſy to advance, can be happily terminated, inſtead of which the French Miniſter Plenipotentiary, in the anſwer they have remitted, have merely referred to the contents of their note of the 19th July, to which the Deputation had already anſwered as far as in its power.

The Deputation of the Empire, in its note of the 10th Auguſt has already acceded particularly to article 1, relative to the ſuppreſſion of the tolls on the Rhine, and alſo to the demolition of the fortreſs of Ehrenbreitſtein, mentioned in article 3, and when it required in return that the French government ſhould reſtore to the Empire all the fortified points on the left bank of the Rhine, and on this ſide the Thalweg, it is equally underſtood that all theſe points ſhould be and remain diſmantled.

As to article 6, relative to the important object of debts, it ſeemed ſufficient to propoſe, in a general manner, the exiſting impoſſibility in every reſpect of taking charge of the debts indiſtinctly, and the French Miniſters are requeſted to explain themſelves in a manner more preciſe relative to their object, as well as to all the other points to which they have not yet anſwered. The French Miniſters Plenipotentiary muſt be convinced, that the article of the debts, and that of the particular properties of the abſentees and emigrants on the left bank of the Rhine, as well as thoſe whom ſervice or other relations will not permit to remain on that bank, are among the moſt eſſential articles of the peace, which the Deputation of the Empire can conclude nothing. Though the Deputation of the Empire is convinced of the French government's love of juſtice, and is certain that it never can have meant to form pretenſions on the property of individuals, yet it cannot but wiſh that the French Miniſters would, by an explicit declaration, place beyond all doubt the preſervation and free enjoyment of every kind of individual property.

The Deputation of the Empire has certainly explored hitherto moſt ſcrupulouſly, and with a ſincerity which cannot be underſtood, to accelerate the work of peace. It tells to the moſt lively manner the urgency of circumſtances; and to attain its principal object, which is to ſecure the independent exiſtence and tranquility of the Empire, it has conſented to make the moſt preciſe ſacrifices. The only demands to which it cannot accede, are thoſe which are contrary to the object of its miſſion, and which cannot be comprized among the conditions of a permanent and ſuitable peace. By endeavouring to prevail on the French Miniſters to deſiſt from ſuch pretenſions, it cannot by any means incur the reproach of retarding the concluſion of peace; and in ſuch a ſtate of things, the Deputation cannot in any caſe become reſponſible for the conſequences which may be produced by the delay of the concluſion of peace. Continuing to place a confidence in the moderation of the French government, of which it has received ſuch repeated aſſurances, it awaits a tranquilizing declaration conformable to thoſe moderate ſentiments relative to all thoſe points which have not yet been adjuſted.

The Deputation of the Empire taking into conſideration all exiſting circumſtances, believes itſelf entitled to expect that the Imperial Legation ſhould give its ſanction to this anſwer, as well as to that part of its deciſion of the 7th of Auguſt, to which the Imperial Miniſter Plenipotentiary has not yet acceded.

Auguſt 31.

Count Sickingen has remitted to the Deputation of the Empire, in the name of the College of the Courts of Suabia, a memoir to engage it to accelerate a peace.

The Plenipotentiaries of the Courts of Deux Ponts, Heſſe, Darmſtadt, Baden, the houſes of Naſſau, and the Courts of Weſtphalia and Veteravia, have likewiſe conjointly done the ſame. After having repreſented the calamities which the Empire has already ſuffered, and thoſe which muſt reſult from a new war, they entreat the Deputation to labor with all the zeal of which it has already given ſo many proofs to accelerate a peace between the Germanic Empire and the French Republic, to make every conceſſion which may not be abſolutely contrary to its duty.

They have alſo remitted to the French Legation, ſtating their application to the Deputation, as a proof of their earneſt and ſincere wiſh for peace.

LONDON, September 14.

Copy of a letter from Nice, 4th Sept. by the ſecond officer in the Marine department for the quarter of Ville Franche, to the Inſpector of the Marine, at Toulon.

"I haſten to inform you, that the nephew of General Kilmaine, who arrived here at five o'clock this day, in a Felucca from Genoa, has brought intelligence that a corvette, detached from our ſquadron, is arrived at Civitta Vecchia, and brought a diſpatch from

General Buonaparte, for the French General at Rome, the contents of which was, that after having effected the landing of his troops at Alexandria, Buonaparte put to sea again to seek the English; that he came across them off the heights of Messina, and gained a complete victory over them. Five English ships of the line fell into the hands of the French, among which number was Admiral Nelson's ship, who immediately blew out his own brains.

"The same officer added, that he had been sent from Rome, the 29th of August, to carry this interesting news to General Brune at Milan. As I was present when this report was made to the General of Division, Garnier, who commands this place, I determined to transmit it to you by the quickest conveyance persuaded that you will approve of my dispatch."

(Signed) GASQUET.

True Copy,

The Inspector of the Marine at Toulon,

(Signed) EVENS.

NOTE. This intelligence was published by Torch light at Toulon, and read at the Theatre at Marseilles, the evening of the fete of the 18th Fructidor, 6th year.

Authorised by the Commandant of Marseilles the 18th Fructidor, 6th year.

NOGUES.

True Copy,

BALGNERIE, fils, President.

PAGES, Chief Secretary.

September 3.

The French papers arrived at night to the 31st ult. They have a report from Milan, that the English had taken possession of Messina, the chief town and part of Sicily, and had even cantoned themselves in the island.

We are sorry to mention, that in the county of Wicklow, a small but desperate band of rebels still continue to reject the proposed amnesty, and carry devastation through that unhappy country.

There appears no longer any reason to doubt, that negociations for a new coalition against France are carried on with the utmost activity in the Courts of the North; and notwithstanding the confident assertions of the French and German Gazettes, yet the King of Prussia is not so firmly resolved against it, as has been lately supposed. The absence of Buonaparte with the flower of the Italian army, is perhaps thought a favorable occasion to profit by the discontents of Switzerland, and by the confusion and turbulence of Italy, where the infant Democracies, if we may believe Lucien Buonaparte, are torn in pieces by the conflicts of ambitious factions, and exposed to the curse of new revolutions. If Sir Horatio Nelson be really returned from the Levant towards Sicily, it is not improbable that it may be his object to favor the incursion of the Austrian army into Lombardy, to overawe Genoa, to cut off maritime communication between Toulon and the Italian ports, and to protect Naples against a French squadron.—We have reason for thinking that something of this sort is his object. It has hitherto been believed that General Stuart is destined to the East Indies with the troops from hence and Portugal; but we have now grounds for stating, that the Mediterranean is to be the scene of his operations. The General yesterday left town for Portugal. His lady and son accompanying him to Plymouth. We conjecture that with a very formidable army he will attempt to take Malta, or Corfica, or some other place where he can secure and hold a good harbor for the English fleet. A large naval and military force will then be established in the Mediterranean, not only to prevent the second Toulon expedition from failing, but to cut of all aid from France to Buonaparte, and almost all communication. General Stuart, who formerly commanded at Corfica, is well qualified for this enterprize; and we have great confidence in its success. Cut off from France, Buonaparte may find himself unable to proceed in his designs, and in this way General Stuart may defeat him better than by going to the East Indies.

On this scheme of policy Admiral Nelson has obtained his purpose by the landing of Buonaparte in Egypt. It may perhaps happen, that the French will find in that country, enemies more formidable than any they have yet encountered—burning climates, inhospitable deserts, treacherous barbarians, and almost unnavigable seas. The sands of Egypt, the pestilence, the Arabs, and the rocks of the Red Sea, are allies which are neither daunted by French victories, nor clamorous for an English subsidy. To them perhaps it is thought the destruction of Buonaparte may be safely entrusted, while one last and vigorous effort is made to stem that torrent of conquering republican despotism, which threatens to sweep before it the independence of every kingdom and commonwealth of Europe, from the most monarchial to the most popular, and would involve the monarchies of Austria and Prussia in the same ruin with the democracies of Schweitz and Underwalden. Whatever may be the probability of this speculation, certain it is that the French have strong suspicions that such projects are in agitation. The language of their journals, the apprehensions which they either entertain, or effect, of the designs of the King of Naples, and the more than usual urgent, importunate, and imperious tone of their last notes at Rastadt; all concur to prove, that they either apprehend attack, or meditate some new scheme of aggression and ambition, for which such an apprehension is to furnish a pretext.

The great events which we have so confidently anticipated, appears to us to be hastening to its completion. The French, by their own conduct, will force the whole of the rest of Europe to rouse and unite in one grand confederacy against them. The declaration of war by the Porte we consider as a most important circumstance, for it must decide ultimately the fate of Buonaparte and his army. That enterprising man must now begin to find himself in a very dangerous and critical situation. The Turks will be able to harrass his army at least, if not at once to subdue it, and they certainly have it in their power to prevent the French from having any supplies of provisions: and, pent up in Alexandria, or pursuing a most difficult march, their army must hourly diminish by the climate, famine, or the sword.

The king of Naples can no longer preserve the appearance of amity with his dangerous neighbours the French, and open warfare seems the resolution of both sides; the negociations at Rastadt are fast drawing to the close which we anticipated, and a vigorous renewal of hostilities on the part of the emperor, may be expected very speedily to take place.—Circumstanced as things now are, we are not without hopes that the Austrians and Neapolitans, aided by the disaffected in Italy, may be able as rapidly to rid that country of the French as it was over-run by them. The chances of war are often variable and unexpected, and it is beyond the limit of human calculation, and out of the ordinary course of human events, that undeviating success should attach itself to a nation which spurns at all laws both human and divine.

Letters from St. Marcou, of the 22d Aug. state, that admiral Muskeyn is preparing to leave Havre, with between 40 and 50 gunboats, for Dunkirk, to join the expedition fitting out there and at Brest, said to be destined for Ireland, and which is to compose 20,000 troops.

Sir R. Strachan, whose zeal and enterprise are always conspicuous, having discovered 47 gun-boats moored in the inner road of Havre, from Cape la Heve round to Pier-head, and thence half way across the river Seine towards Honfleur, on Sunday attacked them. A smart fire ensued, in which some of the enemy's vessels were sunk, and from the great confusion they betrayed, they are supposed to have lost a considerable number of men. The Diamond was struck eight or ten times, but she had not a man hurt. One shot under water has given employment to the hand-pumps. The Arethusa received one shot; but the Ripley schooner had her commander, Lieut. Bond, an officer of excellent abilities, wounded in the thigh, a seaman wounded in three places, and another killed, all in consequence of a shot from one of the enemy's boats having struck a carronade, and split it into many pieces. She is returned to Portsmouth, to land her wounded, and shift her foremast, which was sprung in chace.

We lament to have to state the destruction of another of the India Company's ships, together with a greater part of her crew, by lightening. This melancholy event is thus mentioned by the last accounts from Bengal: The Royal Charlotte and Britannia lay at anchor at Culpee, three or four cables length asunder, each having about 500 barrels of gun powder on board, as part of their cargoes to the cape. A thunder storm arising, the crew of the Britannia were employed in putting wet swabs around the foremast and pumps, when they were stunned by the explosion of the Royal Charlotte, and covered with the fragments of the wreck. Every soul on board, to the number of one hundred and forty, perished. Amongst the number were Mr. Stoddard, chief mate; Mr. Barnard, second; Mr. Milling, fourth; Mr. Saunders, pilot; Mr. Guthrie, carpenter; Thomas Collins, captain's steward, 75 lascars, and about 50 women and children. The shock was distinctly heard at Calcutta, a distance of 50 miles, and the ring of one of her anchors and a copper bolt were found about three miles from where the ship lay.

ARAU, August 28.

All the letters which we received from Zurich, and the country of the Grisons, announce, that the Austrians have possessed themselves of Coire; and that a battle had been fought between them and the French troops. Our frontiers are threatened by the Imperial troops, which are assembled there to the number of thirty battalions and ten squadrons. Austria thus breaks all the treaties which she has with us. The goods and effects, of which we unfortunately have too great a quantity in the Austrian states, are seized.

The troops commanded by General Schaumbourg, are all in movement towards the menaced points.

BRUSSELS, September 1.

The moment hostilities commence, the siege of the fort of Ehrenbreitstein will be pushed with the greatest vigour. Moreover, it appears, according to letters received from Germany, that war is there looked upon as inevitable, particularly between France and Austria. As to the Empire, there yet remains some hopes, founded on the mediation of Prussia. Troops are continually passing to reinforce the army of Mayence.

September 2.

It appears more certain than ever, that a body of French troops are about to form on the frontiers of the Dutchy of Berg; whilst, on the other side of the line of demarcation, another will be also formed composed of Prussian troops. We likewise learn, that the left wing of the army of observation will be extended to the Imperial City of Nuremberg. We are even assured that there exists already, a secret agreement between the French government and the cabinet of Berlin, by which the line of neutrality will have an extension even to Meiu. It is added, that the Hessian troops are to guard this augmentation of the line of demarcation. At all events it appears certain that in the actual state of affairs, the cabinet of Berlin has resolved to augment its forces in Westphalia. Preparations for that purpose are now making there.

September 4.

All that remained of the troops on the left bank of the Rhine, without excepting even the garrisons of Cologne, and Bonn, are in motion to join the main body of the army of Mayence, which occupies positions between the Lahn and the Nidda. General Joubert has issued the same orders to the troops which are in the electorate of Treves and the Luxemburgh. Letters from the Head Quarters of the army of Mayence continue to assure us, that the campaign will be immediately opened unless the Deputations of the Empire at Rastadt agree to all the demands that shall be made by the French Ministers without any exception.

American Intelligence.

KNOXVILLE, October 9.

The latest intelligence from Tellico Block House, the seat of negociation between the commissioners for the part of the United States and the Cherokees ceded lands to the following bounds: Beginning at the mouth of the river Clinch, thence up the Tenneffee to Chilhowee mountain; again, beginning at the mouth of Clinch, and up it to the mouth of Emery's river, and up it to the foot of Cumberland mountain, thence with the foot of that mountain northwardly, to Campbell's line, one of the lines of the treaty of Holston, with a small reservation around Tellico Block House, for a trading post, and a small reservation, immediately above the junction of the Clinch with the Tenneffee, commonly called South West Point, so as to include and preserve the ferry across Clinch, to the Cherokees. The quantity of land obtained by this treaty, may be computed at from 6 to 800,000 acres, generally of a good quality, and include all the settlers except one. We are not sufficiently informed to give further particulars.

PHILADELPHIA, November 3.

We are happy to find that Isaac Tichenor, Esq. is re-elected Governor of the state of Vermont. His last address to the Legislature of that state, breathes plain and substantial federalism. He says,

"I rejoice that the Beneficent Ruler of the Universe, has been pleased to continue unto us the blessings of our excellent constitution of government. I sincerely rejoice, that in the course of his providence, we are connected with our sister states, in one general government. As a separate state, we were comparatively weak; sometimes disquieted with domestic insurrection, and at all times exposed to foreign insults; we have become with them, strong, to depress domestic inquietude, and to repel foreign oppression.

"Let me congratulate you, gentlemen, upon the prosperity of our public affairs, both as we stand related to the union at large, and as it more immediately respects our internal concerns, as an individual state. The prosperity of the United States, should be considered as dear to us as our own; indeed, the interests of both are inseparably connected. As a member of the union, we may pride ourselves in the wisdom, integrity and firmness of the administration of our general government. By its wisdom, the specious designs of the French rulers, to involve us in a ruinous war, have been discovered and frustrated. By its integrity, a rational love of our own country has been adhered to, in lieu of an enthusiastic preference of a foreign power; and the demands of a degrading tribute boldly resisted; and, by its firmness, the wanton depredations upon our commerce, have been checked on our coasts, and the ships of lawless freebooters, subject to just reprisal.

"Though we cannot with propriety be called a commercial state, yet, as the sale of the produce of our farms intimately depends upon its exportation, from the sea ports of our sister states,—when their commerce is destroyed, the tiller of the soil is involved in its ruin; and the enemy, who captures the cargo of the merchant, gives a mortal blow to the harvest of the husbandman.

"The return of Mr. Gerry, the last of our insulted messengers of peace, although without effecting the salutary object of his mission, must be considered by every discerning man as a fortunate event, which must confound the advocates for French amity, dissolve the last ligaments which bind us to that usurping perfidious nation, and convince the most obdurately incredulous, that friendly and sincere proffers of amicable accommodation, can have no avail with men, whose ambition is gain and whose policy is plunder. The prolongation of a treaty, the manifest object of which was, to delude us with the prospect of adjustment and indemnification for our losses, while the most flagrant injuries and insults to our neutral rights, were professedly continued, could not be desirable.

"As a respectable member of the union, it behoves us, at this momentous period, when the sovereignty of our nation is threatened, to express in the most decided manner, by our official acts, our confidence in, and adherence to, our national government; and to convince France, that notwithstanding the illiberal efforts of some deluded and designing men among us, we are not a divided people; and that she may no longer presume upon that intestine division of political sentiments, which has so long invited her insults, and to which so many European republics have fallen a sacrifice.—The instructions of our federal executive to our envoys at France, are strongly marked with candour, breathe the purest desires for peace, while the diplomatic intercourse of our envoys, indisputably evidence the rectitude of our national conduct. While on the other hand, the conduct of the French directory, displays a series of diplomatic subterfuge and insidious attempts to seduce the affection of our unwary citizens, and inflame the passions of bad men, against the administration of our general government; and, instead of meeting our demands for redress, upon the fair field of discussion—they haughtily demand of us large sums of money, for the beggarly liberty of uttering our complaints.

"May we not congratulate ourselves, that a period is put to this deceptive and degrading negociation?

"America must now, under God, look to her own resource, and the valour and patriotism of her own citizens, for that justice, which she has in vain sought from French uprightness, or French friendship.

The House in answer to the Governor, say;

"While from experience, we place great confidence in the executive of the United States, and admire the juvenile feats of our infant navy; we consider agriculture and commerce too nearly allied, to suffer a separation. Our interest is immediately connected with the one—our exertions shall tend to protect the other.

"We view with indignation and concern, the depredations committed by the French on our commerce, the insults offered to our government, through our messengers of peace, and the insidious attempts, which have unceasingly been made, to separate the people from their government. But, sir, the veil is removed, let us adopt the old motto, LIBERTY OR DEATH!

"The French nation, oppressed by their leaders, and deprived of every thing like constitutional liberty, their object conquest, and their policy plunder, are unqualified for negociation. We, therefore, rejoice, in the return of our envoys, and may we only speak to them from the mouth of our cannon, until they come to a sense of the injuries they have done us, and a wish to repair them.—We feel a national pride, and place our confidence in the valour of our citizens, and our resources."

In communicating the following to the public, we experience emotions which the recollection of our late distressed situation, of those desolating scenes to which we have been almost familiarized by experience, will not permit us to express. We shall therefore join in the general and spontaneous effusions of gratitude on the occasion—and add, that in consequence of the favorable reports from the physicians, the Board of Health do not think it necessary to continue their official reports from this date—and that similar motives have induced the committee to close the City Hospital,

HEALTH-OFFICE,
November 1, 1798.

[illegible] ardently desired by us all, [illegible]. Our best information [illegible] corroborated by the opinion of [illegible] we believe warrants us in an[illegible] the restoration of GENE[illegible] our afflicted city and [illegible] citizens may return with [illegible] precautions are taken in [illegible] the bedding, bedding and [illegible] the exhalations from [illegible] the plentiful use of lime, and [illegible] the private as well as pub[illegible]

[illegible] termination of a painful duty, we [illegible] sentiments of respectful ve[illegible] the most exampled benevolence and [illegible] you have displayed. The fat[illegible] the widow, and the fatherless have [illegible] and hundreds of grateful fel[illegible] have been wrested from the [illegible] and death, by your bounty—[illegible] a certain pledge that the [illegible] you have lately conducted thro[illegible] of life, will not be abandoned [illegible] of an inclement winter.

By order of the Board of Managers,
WILLIAM JONES, President.

Timothy Paxton, Clerk.

Pittsburgh, November 17.

[illegible] DOLLARS has been [illegible] part of the Citizens of [illegible] the relief of the distressed Ci[illegible] The amount was [illegible]

[illegible] the State of Connecticut [illegible] county of Grimsey [illegible] William Edmond, [illegible] and Roger Griswold, Esqrs. [illegible] Congress, and John [illegible] Esquire Bird, Esquire [illegible] Nathaniel Smith, [illegible] and John Cotton, Esquire[illegible] delivered—that like [illegible] will have elected three fit per[illegible] the Constitution and administration [illegible]

In the year 1620, in the infancy of the [illegible] in North America, the General [illegible] ordered that trade should not be current, but that muf[illegible] should pass for farthings.

Winthrop's Journal, p. 80.

It is recommended to our government to [illegible] to France in this old Massachu[illegible]

When a printing press was first established [illegible] the first thing printed was the [illegible] A little superstition will [illegible] the descendants of such ancestors will not [illegible]

The first press was set up at Cambridge in [illegible], in 1638, by one Day, at the [illegible] Mr. Glover; this was the year in [illegible] Harvard College was founded. The [illegible] work printed was an almanack, by [illegible] Peirce, a mariner—and the third, was [illegible] versified into meter.

It is curious to know how long the first settlers [illegible] preserved in their civil concerns [illegible]. In 1637, almost 60 years [illegible] for settlement, there were but two [illegible] Massachusetts. The noted Ran[illegible] agent, wrote a letter to a [illegible] in January 1681, in which [illegible] pages. "I have wrote [illegible] TWO OR THREE HO[illegible] IF ANY SUCH THING IS NA[illegible] We have but TWO; one is Mr. [illegible] I presume, came with him from New[illegible] and leaves all before him—he takes ex[illegible] great fees, and for want of more, the [illegible] cannot avoid coming to him."

I suspect this is the last time, the people [illegible] have had occasion to complain of [illegible] want of attorneys.

From SOUTHEY's Travels in Spain.

FATIGUED and faint, with many a step
and slow,
The lofty mountain's pathless side I climb,
Unshelter'd, high towering o'er the waste
of snow,
Cheer'd by distant vision; far below,
The mule and ass plod patient on their way,
Cheering the long ascent. I pause and now
Within its cool rock my languid limbs I lay,
And taste the grateful breeze, and from my
brow
Wipe the big dews of toil. Oh! what a sweep
Of landscape lies beneath me! hills on hills,
And rock-piled plains, and vallies beyond
them,

And ocean's dim immensity, that fills
The ample gaze. Yonder is that high height
Where stands the holy convent; and below
Lies the fair glen, whose broken waters flow
Making such pleasant murmurs as delight
The lingering traveller's ear. Thus on my road
Most sweet it is to rest me, and survey
The goodly prospect of the journey'd way;
And think of all the pleasures it bestowed,
Not that the pleasant scenes past are distrest,
But looking joyful on to that abode
Where PEACE and LOVE await me oh! most dear!
Even so when age's wintry hour shall come
We shall look back on many a well-spent year,
Not grieving at the irrevocable doom
Of mortal man, or sad that the cold tomb,
Must shrine our common relics; but most blest
In holy hope of our eternal home.

Allegheny County, ss.

A List of Causes for trial at December Term, 1798.

Phillis, a Negro	vs	Abraham Kirkpatrick
Geo. M'Gunnegle	vs	John Jordan
Joseph Scott	vs	William Marks
Lef. of J. Robinson	vs	Philip Bradley
Mary Palmer	vs	Sarah Davis
William Moffett	vs	Peter Titus
Same	vs	John Titus & al.
John Reed	vs	John M'Donald
Nicholas Bausman	vs	William Boggs
John Walls	vs	William Irwin
Thomas Taylor	vs	Ennion Williams
Thomas Brown	vs	John M'Kee
John Probst	vs	James M'Nulty
Robert Brotherton	vs	George Shiras
John Nevill	vs	James Stewart & al.
George Power	vs	Anthony Beelen
Robert Hampton	vs	Richard Murray
William Ritchie	vs	Allen Anderson
Josiah Tannehill	vs	John R. Rutherford
William Earl	vs	Josiah Tannehill
George Shiras	vs	William Turnbull
John Davis	vs	Alex W. Foller
Nathaniel Fell	vs	William Graham
Lessee of Joseph Irwin's Executors	vs	Peter Patterson
Nathaniel Grey	vs	Robert Reed
William Powley	vs	John St. Clair
Jeremiah Williams	vs	John Neily & ux.
Mark Clark	vs	Sam. Bygart & al.
James Patterson	vs	Fredk. Sigley & al.
James M'Clurg	vs	John M'Kee
William Bier	vs	Benjamin Dilworth
Lef. of R. Taylor	vs	John Hoey
Wm. Cunningham	vs	Devereux Smith & al.
Charle Forget	vs	John Edwards
John Guthrie	vs	Squire Chamberlain
Thomas Clare	vs	Wm. Wilson's Exrs.
Henry Woods	vs	William Irwin and James Lemon
Elie Williams	vs	Thomas Lewis
Alexander Young	vs	Thomas Gregg
William Boggs	vs	Joseph M'Dermott
Joseph Marshal	vs	James Sproat
Felix Welsh	vs	James Lowrey
Henry Miller	vs	Wm. Maxwel
Wm. M'Millan	vs	John Guier
Conrad Kutz	vs	Albert Torrence
Murdock Morrison	vs	John Fowler
William Lewis	vs	John Leonard
Andrew Shaw	vs	John Ward
R. & N. Gregg	vs	John Andrews
A. Pearce for use	vs	Joseph Carrel
Myles Devore	vs	Same
Henry Miller &c.	vs	John Craighead
Same	vs	Samuel Wilson
Same	vs	Nathaniel Sharp
Same	vs	William Graham
Same	vs	Same
Jos. M'Kee for &c.	vs	Thomas M'Kee
Arthur Gardner	vs	Robert Boyd
Samuel Rippey	vs	Hans Morrison
Henry Miller sup.	vs	James M'Lelland
Sam. M'Clughen.	vs	Luke Crawford
Ignatius Cross	vs	James Scott
John M'Adoo	vs	Ambrose Quillen
Luke Chapman	vs	Alexander Hannah
T. B. Patterson af.	vs	Obed Davis
Lef. of Jas. O'Hara	vs	John Ferry
Henry Aborn af.	vs	James O'Hara
Same	vs	Same
George Balfour	vs	William Carson
H. H. Brackenridge for use of J. Sherer	vs	John M'Kee
Robert Campbell	vs	William Earl & Co.
Lef. of A. Brown	vs	James Hartford & al.
Joseph Kerr	vs	John Richie
Jer. Sturgeon ind. of J. Potter	vs	John Garden
Girling Kitling & Co	vs	William Larwill

THE Supervisors of the Borough of Pittsburgh, requests those persons who have not paid their Borough Tax, for the present year, to come forward and make immediate payment—any further indulgence cannot be given.

November 15, 1798.

PROCLAMATION.

IN pursuance of a precept under the hands and seals of the Hon. Alexander Addison Esq. President of the Court of Common Pleas for the County of Allegheny, and John M'Dowell and John Gibson, Esqrs. two of the judges of the said court, justices assigned and appointed to hear, try and determine all and every the indictments and presentments, made or taken for, or concerning all Treasons, murders, and such other crimes as by the laws of the state of Pennsylvania are made capital, or felonies of death, and other offences, crimes and misdemeanors, which have been, or shall be committed, perpetrated, or happened within the said county, and to deliver the jail of the said county, of all persons which are or shall be hereafter committed for the crimes aforesaid, to the Sheriff of the county aforesaid directed.

Public Notice is hereby given,

to all who will prosecute against any such persons, that they be at the Court House in Pittsburgh, at a Court of Oyer and Terminer &c. there to be held on the first Monday of December next, then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just, and that all justices of the peace, the coroner, and constables, within the said county, be then and there in their proper persons, with their rolls, records, inquisitions, examinations, and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices in that behalf belong to be done.

Dated at Pittsburgh, the 16th November, 1798, and in the year of American Independence, the twenty second.

EPHRAIM JONES, Sheriff.

HORSES
TO BE SOLD.

ON SATURDAY the 24th instant, will be sold by public auction, a number of Draught, Riding, and Pack Horses, the property of the United States.

On given approved security, three months credit will be allowed.

By order of the Quarter Master General.

Pittsburgh, 14th November, 1798.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

DESERTED from the Barracks at Carlisle, on the 23d of October, 1798, JOHN RHODES and BALSER FRITZ, privates in the Second Regiment of Artillerists and Engineers. Rhodes is 5 feet 11 inches high, dark complexion, hazel eyes, light hair, 22 years of age. Fritz is 5 feet 11 inches high, dark complexion, dark eyes, brown hair, 21 years of age, born near Reading, Pennsylvania, took with him a silver watch, the works curiously plated. Whoever apprehends said deserters, shall receive the above reward, or Ten Dollars for either, with all reasonable expences, by applying to me at the said Barracks.

CALLENDER IRVINE, Captain
2d Regt. Artillerists and Engineers, Commanding.

October 24, 1798.

Came to the plantation of the

subscriber, living in Pitt township, Allegheny county, some time last September, a black Horse supposed to be 13 years old, his off fore foot swelled about the pastern joint, some white about his hind off foot, and some white in his face—also, at the same time, a small brown Horse, about 9 years old, some saddle marks, shod before, had a small bell on. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

DAVID IRWIN.

November 6, 1798.

Came to the plantation of the

subscriber, living on Peter's creek, near M'Cal's mill, a two year old red Heifer, with some white spots in her forehead and on her belly and legs. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

MICHAEL COOK.

Allegheny county, November 17, 1798.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Alexander Young, late of Hempfield township, Westmoreland county, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and those who have any demands against said estate, are requested to bring them in properly authenticated for settlement.

BENJAMIN LODGE, } Executors.
JOSHUA SIMPSON, }

November 15, 1798.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

The Prothonotary's Office

of the County of Allegheny, is removed to the north east wing of the *New Court House*, opposite the market place.

JAMES BRISON, Prothonotary.

Pittsburgh, Octob 21st, 1798.

☞ *We have received for publication a piece signed Samuel Ewalt.—It came too late for this paper, but shall be attended to in our next.*

NOTICE.

ALL *persons who are indebted to the subscribers, are earnestly requested to make payment before the 4th day of December next. We sincerely wish this notice to be attended to, as we cannot avoid putting every account in suit that is not paid before that time.*

EARL & BARCLAY.

Pittsburgh, November 16, 1798.

Coach-Making, &c.

Joseph White,

RESPECTFULLY *acquaints the inhabitants of Pittsburgh and the public, that he has commenced Coach and Waggon Making, in Third Street, opposite Gen. Gibson's, where orders will be received and executed with dispatch, and he hopes, with satisfaction to those who may employ him.*

Pittsburgh, November 15, 1798.

BY YESTERDAY'S MAIL.

NEWARK, November 6.

We are informed by a gentleman from Vermont, that Gen. Fletcher, (Sheriff of Windham County) on his way to Vergennes, the seat of government, was attacked, on the West side of the mountain, by a party of Lyon's deluded wretches, who attempted to dismount his Federal Badge; but being armed with a well loaded hunting whip, he resolved to defend himself, for which purpose he aimed a stroke at one of them, which killed him on the spot. The Gen. we are told, has surrendered himself for trial.

PHILADELPHIA, November 9.

It is with extreme pleasure we announce, the VENERABLE and illustrious WASHINGTON, the father and hero of our country is on his way to this city. It is expected that he will reach this place to-morrow. Upon such an occasion our volunteer companies will, no doubt, display that ardor and martial appearance by which they have acquired so much credit.

JONATHAN DAYTON, has been elected Senator of the United States, in the place of Mr. Stockton, who declined being considered a candidate.

From Vergennes (Vermont) Oct. 26.

"Both Houses of the Legislature, with but five dissenting voices, have concurred in the amendment of the Federal Constitution, proposed by Massachusetts, for precluding Foreigners from a seat in Congress. This, I presume, will afford you and our other friends sincere pleasure."

The general assembly of Connecticut have concurred with the resolution of Massachusetts proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, to exclude aliens born a seat in the National Legislature.

Messrs. Sumpter, Rutledge, and Harper, are re-elected in the State of South-Carolina, Representatives to Congress.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at New Orleans to his friend in this city, dated August 26, 1798.

"By a late arrival from Mexico, the Vice Roy has forwarded orders to our Don, desiring him to send information immediately what assistance will be necessary to preserve this colony, it being his majesty's will that every support should be given, both to the government and subjects, which induces me to believe that they fear an invasion from you, and, by this means, suppose to gain the attachment of the colonists who, I believe, are not much disposed that way, and who would make little or no resistance in case of the colony being attacked.

Troops are daily leaving this for the limits, and the inhabitants of the town are obliged to perform military duty.

The Spaniards are preparing an expedition against the English settlements of Honduras, where, if numbers can effect it, they will not fail being successful.

The United States States frigate, Commodore Barry, arrived at New-Castle on Friday last, from a cruize. The Commodore, who passed through town on Saturday morning, informs us, that he experienced a most violent gale of wind on the 21st ult. in lat. 34, long. 72. The frigate, we are happy to add, received no injury.

66

Land for Sale.

A Valuable Plantation of first rate Land, containing 330 acres, four miles from Pittſburgh, the big road from Philadelphia paſſing through it—100 acres of cleared land, 127 of which is meadow, and more may be made. There has been iron works erected on ſaid land, which may be converted to the ſame uſe again or into a Mill at the option of the purchaſer. This place muſt be an object with an induſtrious farmer being ſo near to Pittſburgh and ſo handy to market. A part of the purchaſe money will be expected in hand, for the remainder a reaſonable credit will be given.

WILLIAM AMBERSON.

October 9, 1798.

Is wanted Immediately,

A Single man, who underſtands the management of a merchant mill—one who is maſter of this buſineſs will receive generous wages by applying to

NATHANIEL COLEMAN.

Short Creek Brook county, (Vir.) October 3, 1798.

TO BE RENTED,

And immediate poſſeſſion given.

A TWO Story Brick Houſe, with a good Kitchen, Cellar and Garden, in the Public ſquare of the Borough of Pittſburgh. The houſe is calculated for either a ſtore or a private family. Enquire of the Printer, or of

JOHN WHELEN.

Pittſburgh, September 25, 1798.

FOR SALE,

Building Lots near the Market.

GEORGE STEVENSON.

Pittſburgh, September 1, 1798.

ALL thoſe indebted to the ſubſcriber, by bond, note or book account, are earneſtly requeſted to make payment in one month from this date, as no further indulgence will be given.

JOHN GORMLEY.

Pittſburgh, October 11, 1798.

WAS taken upon treſpaſſing by the ſubſcriber, a bright Sorrel HORSE, his left hind foot white, and the roof of his mouth black, branded on the off buttock V. W. about 13 years old. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

WILLIAM LAISLIE.

Deer township, Allegheny county, October 10, 1798.

Came to the plantation of *the ſubſcriber living in S. Clair township, Allegheny county, a black COW with a white belly, and two ſlits in the right ear. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.*

JAMES BRAWDY,

October 1, 1798.

FOR SALE,

A few Tons of good

BARR IRON,

at a reduced price, by

WILLIAM GORMLY.

Pittſburgh, October 5, 1798.

Evening Tuition.

FOR the convenience and advantage of ſuch as cannot attend to inſtructions in a public Day School, Mr. M'Donald, by deſire, propoſes opening an EVENING-SCHOOL in which will be taught Arithmetic in its various application to buſineſs or the ſciences, Book keeping, Manufacture and Geography, Writing in its ſeveral ſizes and proportions, the Engliſh language correctly and grammatically.

The inculcation of other literature in addition to the branches mentioned, being, perhaps, incompatible with a thorough diſcharge of duty within the hours adapted to this kind of Tuition, it is, however, thought proper to acquaint thoſe who wiſh for more liberal and extenſive inſtructions, that arrangements ſhall be made (if poſſible) to afford the opportunity they may be diſpoſed to make uſe of.

It is expected the Tuition will be commenced on Monday Evening the 15th October, inſt. Applications will be received at Mr. Jonathan Plummer's, or at Mr. M'Donald's School Room.

Pittſburgh, October 12, 1798.

FOR SALE.

A Quantity of Excellent

Fine Salt, at

JAMES O'HARA's.

Pittſburgh, May 23, 1798.

Pleaſant Situation

ON THE

MONONGAHELA

A Plantation For Sale,

CONTAINING One Hundred Acres of Land, ſituate in Elizabeth Townſhip Allegheny County on the river Monongahela, fifteen miles from Pittſburgh by land, and twenty-five by water, and within half a mile of Parkinſon's mill—The greateſt part thereof is a rich bottom well timbered, and the upland is of the firſt quality. There are twenty acres cleared and under good fence, ten of which are excellent meadow. A never failing ſpring of water is on this farm, and may be drawn over a great part of it.

Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may know the terms by applying to Denny and Beelen Pittſburgh, or to the Subſcriber adjoining the premiſes.

WILLIAM M'CLURE.

September 7, 1798.

N. B. Immediate poſſeſſion will be given

A LOTTERY,

For raiſing the ſum of Twelve Thouſand Dollars, to be applied in erecting Piers to defend the Banks of the River Allegheny and Monongahela within the Borough of Pittſburgh, authoriſed by an act of the Legiſlature of Pennſylvania.

The Scheme of the First Claſs is as follows:

			Dollars.
1 Prize	of 1000	Dollars, is	1000
1	of 800		800
2	of 500	are	1000
3	of 400		1200
5	of 300		1500
10	of 200		2000
15	of 100		1500
20	of 50		1000
50	of 20		1000
100	of 15		1500
2000	of 7		14000
1	of 2000	last drawn Ticket is	2000
1	of 1000	ſecond laſt drawn	1000
1	of 500	third laſt drawn	500

2210 Prizes } 6000 Tickets, } 30,000
3790 Blanks } at 5 Dols. each }

All prizes ſubject to a deduction of 15 per cent.

The drawing of the Firſt Claſs to commence as ſoon as the Tickets are ſold, and the prizes to be diſcharged on the completion of the drawing, which it is hoped will be in October next.

To thoſe acquainted with the ſituation, and who feel themſelves intereſted in the improvement and proſperity of the town of Pittſburgh, nothing need be ſaid touching the utility of the object to which the product of this Lottery is to be applied. To others it might be ſuggeſted how very important are its proſperity and advancement not only to thoſe adjacent, but to the inhabitants of the neighbouring counties and even of the towns on the Atlantic ſhores. Situated, as it is, on a point of land at the confluence of two majeſtic rivers which, joining, flow through an immenſe territory to the ocean, it muſt of neceſſity be in a conſiderable degree the emporium of that territory, if it be not abandoned to the impetuous current of the Allegheny which is making yearly, nay daily, encroachments on the land, and which will at no very diſtant day take poſſeſſion of the delightful ſpot on which the town ſtands, ſhould its ravages not be checked by the erection of Piers, or ſome other efficient means.

Tickets to be had of the Managers in Pittſburgh, of Thomas Hamilton in Greenſburgh, of General Douglaſs in Union town, of William Meek keen the town of Waſhington, of Alexander M'Dowell at Fort Franklin, of Roger Alden at Meadville, and Thomas Reele in the town of Erie.

PRESLEY NEVILL,
GEORGE STEVENSON,
JOHN SCULL,
ISAAC CRAIG,
NATHANIEL BEDFORD,
JAMES BRISON,
GEORGE SHIRAS,
JEREMIAH BARKER
NATHANIEL IRISH.

} Managers.

Thomas and Samuel Magee,

BEGS leave to inform their friends and the public, that they carry on the

Hatting Buſineſs

in all its various branches at their Manufactory the corner of Front Street and Chancery Lane, and at their Sale Shop the corner of Market and Third Streets, where thoſe who favour them with their cuſtom may be ſupplied with Beaver, Caſtor and Roram Hats, wholeſale and Retail, of the beſt quality and neweſt faſhions.

Pittſburgh, June 21, 1798.

FOR SALE.

THAT *valuable tract of land ſituate about one mile Eaſt of Meadville, containing four hundred acres with the allowance; this tract affords good meadow ground, excellent upland abundance of ſoft timber and a number of choice ſprings. The above tract is well known by the name of Wallace's tract, any perſon deſirous of viewing the land may be ſhewn by Mr. Wm. Shannon near Meadville, the terms of ſale made known by applying to John Johnſton Pittſburgh.*

July 10, 1798.

Real Property for Sale.

THE ſubſcriber offers for ſale a TWO STORY BRICK HOUSE and KITCHEN, ſituate in the Town of Greenſburgh, alſo, two Lots adjoining William Barns, in ſaid Town—four acres of meadow adjacent to Town—a Lot in Todd's Town, No. 22, one half of an undivided tract of land containing 74 acres, with good buildings thereon about three quarters of a mile from Greenſburgh, and 100 acres of Land in Allegheny county, in Nicholſon's Diſtrict, No. 101—Any perſon inclining to purchaſe any of the above deſcribed real property, may know the terms of ſale by applying to the ſubſcriber in Greenſburgh. An indiſputable title will be given to the purchaſer.

ROBERT WILLIAMS.

October 7th, 1798.

FOR SALE.

THAT valuable property in Water ſtreet, in the Town of Pittſburgh, which has been for many years occupied as a Public Tavern, and eſtabliſhed by the ſign of the Fountain (or Green Tree.) The eligibility of the ſituation, the commodiouſneſs of the Houſe, Stable, and other neceſſary buildings renders it unneceſſary to ſay any thing more, as the perſon who may wiſh to purchaſe will view the premiſes. A ſmall part of the purchaſe money will be expected, and an extenſive credit will be given, if required, for the balance.

Likewiſe, a Seven Acre Out-Lot, contiguous to the Town, under cultivation, with a poſt and rail fence. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber, who will give an indiſputable title.

JOSIAH TANNEHILL.

Pittſburgh, June 23, 1798.

BROKERS OFFICE,

No. 147 Cheſnut Street Philadelphia.

WILLIAM M. BIDDLE informs his friends and the public, that he has commenced buſineſs as a Broker and Scrivener, at No. 147 Cheſnut Street Philadelphia, in the vicinity of the Banks and the Land Office, and other Public Offices of this State and of the United States.

PATENTS for Land procured, and all kind of buſineſs tranſacted in the Land Office and other Public Offices with the utmoſt accuracy and diſpatch.

Perſons reſiding in the Weſtern Counties of Pennſylvania, may have their Letters Papers &c. ſafely forwarded to William M. Biddle, by applying to Thomas Collins Eſq. Attorney at Law Pittſburgh.

July 20, 1798.

19th April, 1786.

JOHN CAMPBELL enters a caveat againſt the acceptance of a ſurvey, or granting a patent to William Tidball, his heirs or aſſigns, for any ſurvey, joining lands of Adam Patterſon, John Rhiſe, and Nathan Bouch, in Waſhington county, on the waters of Chartiers creek, alledging he has the oldeſt right for the ſame.

DAVID KENNEDY, Sec. L. O.

To John Lukens, Eſq. S. G.

26th March, 1798.

The firſt Monday in January next is appointed for a hearing of the parties on the above caveat, they having at leaſt thirty days notice.

For John Hall, Eſq. S. L. O.
Nn. LUFBOROUGH.

FOR SALE.

EIGHT Tracts of Patented Land in Jones's Diſtrict, within a few miles of the Allegheny river and Pittſburgh, known by the following numbers, viz.

No.	acres.	perches.	
13	251	141	
15	237	117	These 6 Tracts adjoin each other.
16	237	117	
17	237	117	
21	200		
22	200		
33	200		These two are ſeparate Tracts
37	200		

The above Lands are for Sale in ſeparate Tracts, or the whole together, as is moſt convenient to the purchaſer. For terms, and further information, apply to

JAMES SAMPLE.

Pittſburgh, May 30, 1798. 3m

WILL be expoſed to ſale by way of public Vendue, on Monday next, the 15th inſtant, at the late dwelling houſe of Samuel Jeffery, deceaſed, viz. Horſes, Oxen, Cows, and a variety of articles too tedious to mention.

All perſons indebted to ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to make payment before the firſt day of November next, and thoſe having demands againſt it are requeſted to exhibit them properly atteſted for ſettlement before that day.

JEAN JEFFERY, adminiſtratrix
ALEX. M'CANDLES, adminr.

Monſours Run, Allegheny county, Sept. 26, 1798.

Bickham & Reeſe,

HAVE removed their GOODS from *Philadelphia* to *Germantown*, about eight miles from the City, where they have for ſale a General aſſortment of

Dry Goods,

ſuitable for the preſent and approaching ſeaſon. They expect a further ſupply by the fall ſhips.

Letters addreſſed to them as uſual to Philadelphia will be duly received.

Germantown, September 25, 1798.

WANTED,

WOOD Aſhes, for which one thilling per buſhel will be given, and alſo a generous price for Pot Aſh, at the *GLASS WORKS* oppoſite Pittſburgh.

WILLIAM EICHBAUM.

October 4, 1798.

NOTICE is hereby given to all perſons indebted to ROBERT BROWN and Co. to come forward and pay off their reſpective balances on or before the firſt day of December next. Grain will be received in payment at market price until that time, after that nothing but caſh will be taken.—Thoſe who neglect this notice may expect to be dealt with as the law directs.

Said Brown and Co. have on hand a handſome and general aſſortment of *Dry Goods* and *Groceries*, which they will diſpoſe of on reaſonable terms next door to the ſign of the White Horſe.

Greenſburgh, October 27, 1798.

Tobacco Manufactory.

THE ſubſcribers take the liberty of informing their friends and the public, that they have commenced the above line of buſineſs in the houſe formerly occupied by Mr. Adam Funk where they have ready for ſale a general aſſortment of the firſt quality Tobacco. They flatter themſelves that they can ſupply thoſe who may honor them with their cuſtom, on very reaſonable terms. Good encouragement will be given to wholeſale purchaſers. Leaf Tobacco wanted, for which a generous price will be given.

JOSEPH M'CLURG & Co.

Pittſburgh, October 27, 1798.

N. B. Said M'Clurg has alſo opened for ſale at the above place, a neat and general aſſortment of *Dry Goods, Groceries, Spirits, Jewelry, &c. &c.* which he is determined to ſell at the moſt reduced prices.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the ſubſcribers, executors to the eſtate of John Metzgar, deceaſed, will attend at John Wilkins. Eſq's Office, in Pittſburgh, on the 20th, 21ſt, 22d, and 23d days of November next, to receive and ſettle the accounts of the ſaid John Metzgar. Therefore, any perſon having any demands or ſettlement to make with ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to attend at the aforeſaid place and days.

The docket of the ſaid John Metzgar, Eſq. deceaſed, is in the hands of John Wilkins. Eſq.—any perſons who have ſettlements to make thereon are requeſted to call on him—all judgements found due on ſaid docket will be put in full force immediately after the 23d day of November next.

JOHN WILKINS.
JOSEPH SCOTT.

Pittſburgh, October 23, 1798.

NOTICE.

THAT the firſt Monday of December next is appointed for my hearing before a Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, in the State of Pennſylvania, on an application for the benefit of the acts of this ſtate providing for the relief of inſolvent debtors, having at September Term laſt, preſented my petition, with a ſchedule annexed, of all my eſtate real, perſonal and mixt, rights and credits, to be aſſigned for the uſe of my creditors.

JACOB KINSOR.

October 24, 1798.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber ſome time in June laſt, a large Black COW, with a large ſtar in her forehead, and ſome white along her belly, no mark perceivable. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

ELEANOR CUNNINGHAM.

Mifflin townſhip, Allegheny county, near M'Kee's Port, October 24, 1798.

tion respecting the event of this expedition, which has been planned with the most laudable privacy.

The Dutch have fourteen sail of the line in the Texel; three or four of these, however are East Indiamen, very indifferently equipped and very badly manned.

A letter from Naples of the 19th ult. mentions an extraordinary instance of courage and presence of mind.—A small brig having met with an Algerine cruiser near Syracuse, and finding themselves likely to be overpowered, the Captain after running his ship close along side, leaped singly on board the Algerine, and with an axe, which he had in his hand, cut the rope from the mainsail, which the enemy could not hoist again in less than an hour. The Neapolitan Captain threw himself into the sea, and was taken up by his own crew, while the barbarians seemed to be struck motionless at the attempt.

American Intelligence.

PROVIDENCE, October 27.

The Honorable Board of Commissioners, which has been sitting for some time past in this town to ascertain the river St. Croix, which is an eastern boundary of the United States, rose last Thursday.

It is said, that their unanimous result is, a boundary which will assign a large portion of the disputed lands to each party, and quiet all the actual possessions and claims of individuals.

Entire harmony is said to have subsisted during this long and laborious * trial, as well between the agents as the commissioners. This is the first experiment of commissioners promising final dispatch in this summary way, which has been carried into complete effect.

For the credit of human nature, it is hoped that it may prove a useful lesson to the European nations now at war, and lead to the establishment of perpetual amity among all civilized nations.

* *The papers, in this case, are said to constitute eight volumes in folio.*

BOSTON, October 29.

On Saturday, the brig Cyrus, Capt. Edward Tyler, reached this port from Nantz; having passports of protection from the forts and privateers of the Republic. Joseph Woodward, Esq. who came passenger in the Cyrus, is the bearer of dispatches from the French government; which were immediately sent on to the Secretary of State.

Mr. Woodward has handed us the following particulars:—the public being already acquainted with the situation of our affairs in France, at the time of Mr. Gerry's departure from that country, it is only necessary to mention what has taken place since.

Mr Dupont, late French consul at Philadelphia, presented to the Directory a detailed memorial of the depredations of the French West India privateers, on the American commerce (about the time that Mr. Gerry left Paris) which appeared to make some impression on the minds of its members, who pretended to have been ignorant of it, until that moment—but still the embargo was not taken off, nor our learned men in prison, released from their confinement.

A few days after the sailing of Mr. Gerry, a large number of New York papers reached Paris, by way of Bordeaux, containing a great number of addresses to the President of the United States, with sundry acts and debates of Congress, which bespoke so much union of the people with the wisdom and firmness of the government, that the long entertained hope of separating a free and happy people from the government of its own deliberate choice, was then given up. About this time Doctor Logan, of Philadelphia, arrived in Paris, by the way of Hamburgh, who *found his way directly to some of the members of the Directory*, and it appears by this memorial, that he confirmed what had but just begun to be believed, that France had now but very few friends left in America. A few days produced the release of the American shipping and seamen, with an order to all the ports in the republic to treat all Americans well that might arrive there; these measures were communicated to Mr. Skipwith, our consul general in Paris, requesting that they might be communicated to the government of the United States, as soon as possible, and at his request, a letter of safe conduct or protection was granted for the brig Cyrus, to carry dispatches for the Secretary of State of the United States.

We have good authority to conclude, that the dispatches which were brought by Mr. Woodward, and immediately sent to the President, contain nothing more than an official communication to Mr. Skipwith of the late arretes taking off the embargo on our vessels, and enjoining the liberation of American sailors, with a copy of a new order to the commanding officers in the ports of the republic, directing them to treat our vessels as they treat other neutrals, notwithstanding the late acts of our government.

But with all these fair appearances, the laws which authorise the capture of our vessels and property, are not yet repealed; though we learn, it is Mr. Skipwith's opinion that the Directory will recommend to the two Councils a revision and modification of those laws, and we may presume that the two Councils will continue to do as they are bidden.

Letters from gentlemen of the first information, and of different political principles in Paris, to others in this town, all concur in stating that the vigorous and decided conduct of our government, and the appearance of unanimity in the addresses of the people, have produced a strong sensation throughout France, and to these measures we are indebted for any apparent change in the sentiments and conduct of the Directory.

It is confidently said, and we have no doubt of the fact, that the king of Naples has made a treaty with the king of Great Britain, granting protection to British ships and property, and that the Emperor has agreed in case the French oppose this treaty, to support the king of Naples.

The French have lost the esteem and friendship of all the jacobins in Europe, in Hamburgh, and other neutral countries, the jacobin papers have changed their complexion. In the "Spectateur du Nord," a Hamburgh paper, there is a dialogue between Robespierre and Cromwell in which their aspiring ambition and dangerous principles, are exposed with great wit and propriety.

The dispatches from our envoys were published only in one department in France; a few copies only found their way to the light. They were immediately suppressed by order of government. Thus stands the French liberty of the press.

Our jacobins pretend that the late change of the measures of the French directory must be imputed to *Logan*, their private agent—but the fact is, that all the favorable arretes were passed ten days before *Logan's* arrival!—It is true that *Logan* was frequently closeted with three of the Directory, and no doubt informed them that they were going too fast—but this fact was not realized by *Logan* himself or those who sent him, until the late unanimous expressions of the will of the people—It was a surprise upon the French party in this country; and, like faithful friends, they were anxious to communicate it to their masters at Paris.

NEW-YORK, October 29.

A Spanish 80 gun ship, from the Havanna, having fourteen millions of dollars, and the governor of the Havanna, who is brother to the Prince of Peace, on board, has, it appears, eluded the vigilance of our cruizers, and arrived at Vigo.

London paper.

Paul the first, seems now seriously determined to begin the war which the Russian empire declared against France so many years ago.

The king of Sardinia is now expiating, in a most lamentable manner, the weakness and imprudence which induced him, on the French entering Italy, to deliver up to them his fortresses, whereby they were enabled to penetrate without danger, into the very heart of that country. If that ill fated prince had been possessed of sufficient fortitude to die in the breach, he would not now be reduced to linger out a miserable existence prostrate at the feet of his barbarous victors. May his fate, at least, afford a useful lesson to other Sovereigns, not to be deceived by a lure of a treaty of peace with a government which is constantly laying snares for Princes and nations, to despoil them of their dignity, and to accomplish their destruction.

The English, pursuant to their harrassing system, are eternally off the Ostend and Blankenbergh coasts of debarkation, for what purpose we know not, but they oblige us to keep a considerable body of troops constantly on the coast.

A letter from Berne in an English paper has this observation;—"France has subdued us but never can unite us to her interest: neither can she depend on any troops raised in this country which she may force into field; for there is not a Swiss exisling, who does not burn to revenge the butchering of his brethren in the gardens at Versailles."

BALTIMORE, October 25.

It is said, that when it was known in Paris that one Logan had arrived there from Jefferson and his party, it was immediately taken for granted that he was the Mingo chief, celebrated by Jefferson in his Notes upon Virginia; and that it was on this supposition that he was announced in one of their publications by the appelation of the brave Logan. We may next expect from them a dissertation on his eloquence and a specimen given, quite as genuine as that recorded by Jefferson.

Captain Claus Sibber, commander of the ship Carolus, bound from Hamburgh to Baltimore informs us, he was chased for 36 hours and boarded by a French privateer, long. 24, 35, W. lat. 37, 11, N. As soon as Captain Sibber was on board the corsair, he was put into irons cross-wise for 43 hours, and while he suffered this treatment, he was robbed of all the fowls, ducks, sheep and hogs he had on board; they likewise robbed the cargo of a few pieces of linen.

PHILADELPHIA, November 5.

It is with much pleasure that we announce that the "Hum of Business" is again heard in our streets, and returning health promises safety to our exiled citizens, who may now venture back with safety. In the midst of our misfortunes, it is a consolation that Philadelphia has, as usual, surpassed the other cities of the union in the variety and largeness of her fall importations; in consequence of which, our merchants, (particularly the dry-good) will be enabled to supply their country and other customers, with a better assortment than can be procured in any other city of the United States. We understand that the influx of store-keepers from the country to purchase goods, is likely to be greater this fall than usual; and, from all we can collect, we are inclined to believe that every kind of business will be much brisker than we had any reason to expect.

A fleet of about 150 sail of vessels which has been below during our calamity, are now daily arriving; and there is every prospect that our late deserted wharves will, in a few days resume their usual appearance.

The following is an analysis of a story which has greatly excited the public curiosity in France. The publication bears the name of the Editor and Printer, and was issued by permission of the central BUREAU, in which two copies were deposited.

Extraordinary events which happened to Gen. Buonaparte at Alexandria.

Alexandria had just received the law of the bravest of men; the fort of the Crescent had opened its gates to Frenchmen. The astonished Mussulmen, for the first time, beheld the standard of liberty floating before their eyes; still more astonished, they saw generous conquerors extend a liberal hand to the conquered, and heard them call them brothers. Their astonishment was soon converted into admiration, and the air in a moment resounded with the cries of vive le grande nation! vive le General Buonaparte! Every one was anxious to receive the French hero into his house; but, Buonaparte was at the fort of the Crescent, where he had reserved himself a room. A single chamber sufficed him; he chose that which had the most extensive view of the sea. In vain it was represented to him that this chamber was unworthy a great general like him. "When this mortal flesh," said he, "shall be deposited in the ground, I shall then only occupy six feet by two; you see that this chamber is yet too large." They insisted upon his changing it; Buonaparte suspected something mysterious, from their importunities.

General Berthier, who was present at this dispute of civilities, did not leave Buonaparte, fearing that some snare was laid for him, from which he was determined to preserve his friend, or at least, partake his danger. A splendid supper was prepared for the General; he but just appeared (economical of his time, he never is more than seven minutes eating his supper.) He then retired to his chamber with Berthier. After having been engaged in their business for some hours, they threw themselves on the bed without undressing, with their arms beside them. Fatigued by the labours of the day, they soon fell asleep.

They had hardly slept two hours, and the clock just struck one, when they were suddenly awaked by violent cries, which seemed to be somewhat distant. They immediately started up but a profound silence reigned throughout the place. However, these cries were not imaginary, both heard them. In a short time the cries were repeated, they appeared to come from under their feet, but at a great depth. The pains which were taken to make them quit this chamber immediately rushed upon their minds, and revived their suspicions. "Perhaps," said Berthier, "this chamber has an aperture which leads to the place from whence these cries proceed." "Ah!" replied Buonaparte, "these cries are from some person in distress! let us fly my friend, let us fly to their succour—to ease misfortunes is the brightest ornament of humanity." They then both sought for some aperture, which they supposed must be in their chamber. After having continued their search for a long time in vain, they were about to leave the room to seek further, when Berthier happening to look under a secretary, placed between the two windows of the chamber, and brought there since their arrival, perceived the end of a small door. To remove the furniture and tear away the tapestry which concealed it was to them but the work of a moment. It was fastened only by two small bolts. They drew them, and perceived a small winding stair-case made in the thickness of the [illegible] this they immediately suspected would [illegible] them to the place from whence the [illegible] proceeded.

With a light in one hand, and a sword in the other, they ventured down the flair case. After having descended about fifty steps, they heard several groans. They continued to descend and soon arrived at a door; and, upon listening at it, heard a woman, who was bitterly weeping, exclaim, "Oh! my father, must I see you thus miserably perish without the ability to relieve you?" The door like the one above, was only fastened by two bolts, which they drew with haste and immediately found themselves in a cave of a middling size. There they beheld a man, about 60 years of age, stretched upon the ground. A chain, the end of which was fastened to a ring fixed in the wall, encircled his body. A young lady, about eighteen years of age, on her knees beside him, was endeavoring to reanimate his lifeless countenance. Upon hearing the door open, she raised herself, started towards it and exclaimed; "Do what you please with me, but save my father." But raising her eyes, and beholding two unknown armed persons, she stopped with timidity.

However, Buonaparte raised the old man, and endeavored to revive him. Berthier poured into his mouth some drops of an elixir, which had been given him, restored him to life, and he opened his eyes. Astonished to find himself in an unknown place, WHERE AM I—cried he. WHAT A CHANGE!—AND MY DAUGHTER—I DO NOT SEE HER!—His daughter threw herself into his arms. "Unfortunate old man," said Buonaparte to him, "fear not for your life; the French are masters of this city."—Oh! my country, I can bless thee in liberty!

Having enquired the cause of this rigorous confinement, the French Hero learnt, that this man was himself a Frenchman, long time established at Alexandria. His love for the liberty of his country, and the too free expression of this sentiment, had caused him to be regarded with a suspicious eye by the Turkish government. The beauty of his daughter had attracted the attention of the Pacha who governed the city. In consequence he had caused an attempt to be made to steal her away in order to place her in his Seraglio. The ravishers were surprised by the father just as they were putting their design into execution. He being an old seaman fell upon them sword in hand, and wounded three dangerously. The Pacha had him arrested as an assassin, and the daughter obtained, as a favour permission to be imprisoned with her father. The Pacha, moreover, had the wickedness to make the pardon of the father depend on the honor of his daughter; and, in a few days more, this innocent girl, intended to have delivered herself up, through filial piety, to save the life of her father.

Pittsburgh, November 24

The following remarkable circumstance, happened on the 10th inst. Two men of the names of Hunter and Parker, living some distance down the Ohio river, in this county, came to the town of Beaver, in apparent good health; after remaining there a short time, they set off on their return home.—The bodies of both these men have since been found on the beach of the Ohio, about two miles and an half apart, and six miles from Beaver—there appears no marks of violence on either. The inquest held on the body of Parker gave it as their opinion, that he died in a fit. They had a quart jug of whiskey when they left the town of Beaver.

DIED, on Thursday evening last, in this town, after a short illness, Mr. SAMUEL WATKINS, merchant, of Virginia, on his way to the state of Tennessee. His funeral was attended by a large number of respectable citizens to the Presbyterian church yard, where his remains were deposited.

FOR THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

A Certain William Ormskirk Bowler, at Frenchman's Folly on the Franklin road, avows himself the author of a publication in your Gazette of October 6th. I will not say that there is any thing more indecent in his expressions than is sometimes heard from the bench, or the bar, or the pulpit, or read in the writings of historians eminent for piety and learning, but I object to the word COMMONLY, which he uses, as being too extensive; for low as the learned professions may be, in SOME INSTANCES, yet I hope they are not just so reduced, as to bear so general a comparison. There is no danger of his being taken for a judge, a lawyer, a divine, or an historian, at least of any great eminence, but rather a schoolmaster, and that of the lowest grade, as would seem from his language, talking of "whipping Esquire Collins over Mrs. Hig's lands back," in allusion, I suppose, to the old way of hoisting boys by putting one upon the back of an other, and chastising him in that position. Counsellor Collins must be much obliged to him for introducing him in the ludicrous point of view of being hoisted on the

S[illegible] EWALL.

[illegible] to M. Highlands [illegible], I wrote [illegible] information, [illegible] positive.

[illegible] EXTRACTS.

[illegible] Extracts from the Pa[illegible] Advertiser.

the moſt flagrant act, and to ſubmit to inſult, the moſt pernicious effects of cowardice. It is impoſſible, therefore, that you who fought the battles of our revolution with ſo much reſolution, upon ſuch principles, ſhould not dedicate your lives to the maintenance of them."

"The precept 'DIVIDE AND CONQUER,' was never exemplified in the eyes of mankind in ſo ſtriking and remarkable a manner.—Every old republic has fallen before it. If America has not ſpirit and ſenſe enough to learn wiſdom from the example of ſo many republican cataſtrophies, paſſing in review before her eyes, ſhe deſerves to ſuffer, and muſt certainly will fall."

"It has been ſtrongly impreſſed upon my mind for ſeveral years, that a period in the affairs of mankind was faſt approaching, when it would be neceſſary for the American nation to revive their martial ſpirit, or loſe their character and liberties. The young men throughout the union, appear to have been impelled with a ſimilar apprehenſion. They have the longeſt time to live, and are the moſt intereſted. My advice to you and all your cotemporaries is, to avoid every unbecoming action; ſoberly and diſcreetly to contemplate the dangers of your country; and [illegible] all, in the [illegible] of your paſſion for military glory, never to forget the charity, humanity, benevolence, and the tenderneſs of human life, for which your fathers, under the ſevereſt proviſions, have ever been remarkable."

THE EMIGRANT.

BLOW, blow ye breezes o'er the weſtern main,
And bear the lingering veſſel from the ſhore
The ſhore beheld! beloved! and never more,
Which theſe dim eyes, through tears, ev'n yet explore.

Dear to the patriot is his native land,
Dear to each feeling, are his native hills;
Yet, when he flies them, for a foreign ſtrand,
Dear are his wrongs, and heavy are his ills.

Why hail'd our father's Caledonia's clime?
And why preferr'd the horrors of the north?
Wiſe was their choice! for freedom ſtalk'd ſublime
On Clyde's gay borders, and the banks of Forth.

Sweet is the gale from Idumea's groves,
Lovely the vale where proud Damaſcus towers;
Yet, there, in blood ſhall'd feel, the tyrant roves,
And juſt equality and holy right o'erpowers

Should nature ack the deſpot in the ſoil.
Rage in the tempeſt, madden in the wave?
And ſhould chief man in mutation boil,
Where ſhall humanity her children ſave?

Bleſt be the chiefs of Maſſachuſetts Bay,
Who rear'd the ſtandard of the Rights of Man,
When in the deſert pointed out the way
Where free-born minds might live on Freedom's plan.

ORIGINAL ANECDOTE.

A FRENCHMAN was travelling in one of the lower counties, not long ſince.—He met a few men with a rifle and [illegible] going to attend muſter.—"Pray, gentlemen," ſays Monſieur, "be you one [illegible]?" "Why," ſays the youth, "I am SUPERIOR TO either, I am an AMERICAN."

Caution.

I Gave a bond the 6th day of June, 1797 to [illegible] Lowry of the [illegible] Creek, Lake [illegible], Allegheny county, for Two hundred Dollars, payable the 1ſt of June [illegible] payment of a Tract of Land which he [illegible], and for which it appears the ſaid Lowry had not any title. All perſons are hereby cautioned againſt taking an aſſignment of ſaid bond as I will not pay it unleſs compelled by a courſe of law.

TRISTRAM BROWN.

Lake [illegible], November 1, 1798.

Caution.

WHEREAS we the ſubſcribers gave two [illegible] to Thomas Nixon, of Lake [illegible], for Seventeen Pounds. The ſaid Notes [illegible] the beginning of February 1799. [illegible] we hereby caution all perſons againſt receiving [illegible] as there was a conſiderable diſcount, and of courſe we [illegible] compelled to pay the ſame.

JAMES GOLD,
JOHN [illegible].

November 21, 1798.

Weſtmoreland County, ſs.

A liſt of Cauſes for trial at December Term 1798.

William Robinſon	vs	Robert [illegible]
John Wineberger	vs	James Bourne
Francis Silver	vs	John M'Cordy
James Pallentz	vs	Francilons Fromm
Leſſe of J. Dennifton	vs	Terence Campbell
Leſſe of John Conrad	vs	Malcolm M'Henry
Bartel Lufer	vs	Robert Taylor
James Ayres	vs	Thomas Foſter
Elizabeth Metz. adm.	vs	Conrad Young
John Tomb	vs	James Graham
Henry Muler, ſup.	vs	Benjamin Reſsinger
Thomas M'Quiſton	vs	Wm. Vandike
William Davidſon	vs	Wm. Parks
Robert Davidſon	vs	Same
John Davidſon	vs	Same
Robert Calhoun	vs	Thomas Copland
John Stewart	vs	David Vance
Leſſe of H. Gallaher	vs	Jacobus Rote et al.
Simeon Harvey	vs	Lemon Williams
Thomas M'Cluney	vs	Thomas Culbertſon
William Cunningham	vs	Charles Campbell
Timothy Shearer	vs	James M'Clung
John Peoples	vs	Wm. M'Kelvey
H. M'Clelland adm.	vs	Samuel Ray
Leſſe of Jac. Welker	vs	Priſcilla Coulter
George Arnſtet	vs	Joſeph L. Finley
Robert Beattie	vs	John Neilſ
John Hanna	vs	Nicholas Depue
John Roſe	vs	Simon Dram adm.
Michael Snake	vs	Michael [illegible]hing
Andrew Stewart	vs	Wm. Aleman
Henry Miller	vs	John Proud
Same	vs	Same
John Beal	vs	Abraham Fiſcus
Wm. M'Kee	vs	John Hays
John Johnſton	vs	Dec. Jas. Hamilton
Adam Simon, ſur	vs	Robt. Semple et al.
Benjamin Gilbert	vs	John Gilbert
Jacob Treby	vs	James Kelly
Charles Boyd adm.	vs	Charles M'Nitt
James Holley	vs	Robert Semple
John M'Intire	vs	Wm. Roney
Henry Miller, ſup.	vs	Wm. Gibſon
Philip Stonemitz	vs	Frederick Habla
Lloyd Teal	vs	Wm. Gardner
Benjamin Dubois	vs	James Robb
Hugh Beans	vs	Daniel Collins
John Andrew & wife	vs	Samuel Culbertſon
Joſeph Thompſon	vs	Simeon Hovey
Nathaniel M'Beale	vs	Henry Keim
G. P. Shultz, adm. &c.	vs	James Wilſon et al.
Scott & Kerr	vs	Robert Reed
George Arnſtet	vs	James Hamilton
Henry Snyder	vs	James Gun et al.
Joſeph Cook	vs	James Irvine
John Shafer	vs	Nathan Williams
Patrick Hagerty	vs	Philip Freeman
Morton Dubois et al.	vs	Andrew Rehreigh
G. & C. Landenberger	vs	Robt. Williams et al.
Daniel Morriſon	vs	Samuel Neeſon
Ralph Vogdes	vs	Same
Thomas Usher	vs	Robert Williams

Kenhawa Lands,

FOR SALE.

TEN Thouſand Three Hundred Seventy Eight and one-third Acres of Prime Land, lying on the right hand fork of Big Sandy river, in Kenhawa county, in the ſtate of Virginia. A good title will be given. For terms apply to

WILLIAM G. SYDNOR.

Pittſburgh, November 21, 1798.

THE partnerſhip of IRWIN & M'LEOD Rope-makers, is diſſolved.——Clean, found HEMP bought at the Rope Walk, as uſual—where Ropes of all kinds neceſſary for the Weſtern Country, may be had—Bell Cords 28 yards in length.

JOHN IRWIN.

Pittſburgh, November 22, 1798.

Stray Cattle.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber in July, a Red HEIFER, with a white face, ſhort horns, a piece taken out of the under ſide of the right ear, about three years old; alſo, a Brown STEER, of the ſame age and mark of the heifer. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

WILLIAM ORMSKIRK BOWLER.

Frenchman's Folly, Nov. 12, 1798.

STRAYED on the banks of the ſubſcriber in Moon township, of the county of Allegheny, on [illegible], viz. a Black MARE and ſpring COLT, the Mare is 5 or 6 years old, has [illegible] ſaddle ſpots on her back, there appears [illegible] like a brand on the near ſhoulder. The Colt has a ſtar in its forehead. The owner is deſired to apply to the ſubſcriber living on Chartiers creek, about four miles from Pittſburgh, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

JOHN BELL.

November 21, 1798.

BALL.

THE Subſcribers are reſpectfully informed, that the laſt PRACTICING BALL of the firſt Quarter, will be on FRIDAY the 30th inſtant, at Mr. Morton's Aſſembly Room.——Non-ſubſcribers Tickets as uſual.

The Second Quarter will commence on Tueſday December 4th, provided that an adequate ſubſcription be obtained.

B. HOLDICH.

Pittſburgh, Nov. 23, 1798.

N. B. A plan for private ſubſcription Balls (once a week) will be propoſed to the conſideration of Ladies and Gentlemen, who wiſh to learn the Cotillions.

George Holdſhip,

Houſe-Carpenter and Joiner,

RESPECTFULLY offers his ſervices in the line of buſineſs to the citizens of Pittſburgh and the country, who intend building next ſeaſon. Having a general knowledge of all kinds of buſineſs for the eaſier for town or country gentlemen or farmer, and having had a conſiderable ſhare of experience in buſineſs, and been accuſtomed to finiſh houſes in the modern taſte. He flatters himſelf he will be able to give ſatisfaction to thoſe who may pleaſe to employ him, and upon reaſonable terms. Application to him at his dwelling houſe, lately occupied by Mr. David Davis, hatter, ſhall be immediately attended to.

Pittſburgh, November 15, 1798.

Sixty Dollars Reward.

BROKE out of the jail of Allegheny county, on the night of the 21ſt inſtant, BENJAMIN LOVEJOY, about 33 years of age, 5 feet 9 inches high, black hair generally [illegible], black eyes, a down look when ſpoken to, took ſundry wearing apparel with him.

WILLIAM NIXON, a Jerſey man, about 4 feet 2 inches high, about 30 years of age, ſwarthy complexion, black hair, and black eyes, took with him ſundry wearing apparel.

JOHN LEWIS, about 35 years of age, black hair, black eyes, took ſundry wearing apparel with him. Whoever takes up ſaid felons, and delivers them into the jail of this county, ſhall receive the above reward, or Twenty Dollars for either.

SAMUEL M'CORD, Jailor.

Pittſburgh, November 22, 1798.

BY YESTERDAY'S MAIL.

PHILADELPHIA, November 10.

THIS morning Lieut. Gen. WASHINGTON arrived in this city, attended by his Secretary Lieut. Col. Lear. The General was eſcorted into the city by the troops commanded by Captains Wharton, Dunlap, and Singer. On arriving at the parade ground of Macpherſons Blues, he alighted from his coach, and reviewed them; after which he proceeded to his quarters (Mrs. White's North Eighth ſtreet) where he was received by the Secretary of War, Major General Hamilton, a number of the officers of government, and a great concourſe of citizens, who rejoiced to behold once more the pride of their country.

It is ſaid, the object of this viſit of the Commander in Chief is to attend a grand council of the Executive and General Military Officers of the Union. The Preſident and the three late Ambaſſadors to France, it is alſo ſaid are to be preſent.

The officers of the city and county militia with the Governor at their head, waited on the Commander in Chief at his lodging in Eighth ſtreet, to compliment him on his arrival in the city, and to aſſure him of their ſteady co-operation in thoſe meaſures which may be thought neceſſary for the ſecurity of our country.

By a gentleman paſſenger who came in the Adventure, arrived yeſterday from Greenock, we learn the French had actually landed 600 men in Sligo Bay, as mentioned by Captain O'Brian. They were immediately joined by a number of United Iriſhmen, who encamped themſelves, but it was believed at Greenock when the Adventure ſailed, Sept. 27th, that they would ſoon fall into the hands of Lord Cornwallis, he being in purſuit of them.

We underſtand a letter has been received from Bourdeaux, which ſtates, that the embargo on American veſſels has been renewed in all the ports of France.

Major General Alexander Hamilton has arrived in town.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the fubfcriber, about the 14th day of July laft, a Negro Man named *NICHOLAS*, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, 25 years of age, has remarkable large ears, a fmall fcar under one of his eyes, occafioned by the ftroke of a ftick, and a large fcar on one of his knees occafioned by fire; had on and took with him a leather hunting fhirt or frock, and coarfe fhirt and trowfers. The above reward will be given to any perfon who will fecure the faid Negro in any jail, and all reafonable charges if brought home.

CHARLES PRATHER.

Charles Town, Brooke County, Virginia, October 15, 1798.

NOTICE.

ALL *perfons indebted to the fubfcriber are requefted to make immediate payment—he hopes the long indulgence he has already given will be an inducement for them now to come forward and difcharge their accounts—thofe who do not, may expect a more fummary, tho' difagreeable, method will be purfued againft them.*

A. RICHARDSON.

Pittfburgh, November 8, 1798.

CAUTION.

WHEREAS *a family of the Brandon's, wandering from place to place, in the neighbourhood of Sandy Creek, have offered to fell under a pretence of title, a tract of land fituate on both fides of that creek, including the great road to Franklin. In order to prevent impofition, the fubfcriber thinks it his duty to inform the public, that the title to that tract of land is veſted in him, he having purchafed from the original improver, obtained a furvey, and continued his actual fettlement until his fettler was banifhed by the menaces and force of this family.*

JOHN REED.

Pittfburgh, November 7, 1798.

STRAYED *or Stolen from Beavertown on the night of the 21 inftant, a bright forrel MARE, about 15 hands 2 inches high, 4 years old laft fpring, no brand, her tail newly fet with five nicks. Whoever takes up faid Mare and gives information where fhe may be had fhall receive Four Dollars, or if fent to Ephraim Jones's ferry oppofite Pittfburgh, B. Fox's Noblefburgh, or Samuel Johnfton's Beavertown, fhall receive a reward of Five Dollars, and if ſtolen, and the Thief brought to punifhment, a reward of Forty Dollars.*

R. M'HENY.

November 7, 1798.

Eight Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY *from the fubfcriber living in Pittsburgh, a Negro Woman named SALL, about 23 years of age, fhe took with her a variety of fine clothing. She formerly belonged to General Nevill. Whoever takes up faid Negro and fecures her in any jail fo that the fubfcriber may get her again, fhall receive the above reward, and if brought home reafonable charges.*

WILLIAM IRWIN.

November 8, 1798.

Taken up trefpaffing on the

plantation of the fubfcriber living in Mifflin township, near Kuykendall's Mill, a forrel HORSE, between 14 and 15 hands high, fuppofed to be 10 years old, a natural trotter, not fhod, the near hind leg white almoft to the knee, appears to be blind of the off eye. The owner is defired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

JOHN CONNER.

Allegheny county, November 6, 1798.

Came to the plantation of the

fubfcriber, living in Weſtmoreland county, Unity township, about 4 miles from Greensburgh, a Black Mulch COW, with a white belly, large horns, both ears clopt. The owner is defired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

PETER ROGERS.

November 7, 1798.

Tobacco Manufactory.

THE fubfcribers take the liberty of informing their friends and the public, that they have commenced the above line of bufinefs in the houfe formerly occupied by Mr. Adam Funk, where they have ready for fale a general aſſortment of the firſt quality Tobacco. They flatter themfelves that they can fupply thofe who may honor them with their cuſtom, on very reaſonable terms.—Good encouragement will be given to wholefale purchafers. Leaf Tobacco wanted, for which a generous price will be given.

JOSEPH M'CLURG & Co.

Pittſburgh, October 27, 1798.

N. B. Said M'Clurg has alſo opened for ſale at the above place, a neat and general aſſortment of *Dry Goods, Groceries, Spirits, Jewelry, &c. &c.* which he is determined to ſell at the moſt reduced prices.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the fubfcribers, executors to the eſtate of John Metzgar, deceaſed, will attend at John Wilkins, Eſqr's Office, in Pittſburgh, on the 20th, 21ſt, 22d, and 23d days of November next, to receive and ſettle the accounts of the ſaid John Metzgar. Therefore, any perſon having any demands or ſettlement to make with ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to attend at the aforeſaid place and days.

The docket of the ſaid John Metzgar, Eſq. deceaſed, is in the hands of John Wilkins, Eſq.—any perſons who have ſettlements to make thereon are requeſted to call on him—all judgements found due on ſaid docket will be put in full force immediately after the 23d day of November next.

JOHN WILKINS.
JOSEPH SCOTT.

Pittſburgh, October 23, 1798.

NOTICE.

THAT the firſt Monday of December next is appointed for my hearing before a Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, in the State of Pennſylvania, on an application for the benefit of the acts of this ſtate providing for the relief of inſolvent debtors, having at September Term laſt, preſented my petition, with a ſchedule annexed, of all my eſtate real, perſonal and mixt, rights and credits, to be aſſigned for the uſe of my creditors.

JACOB KINSOR.

October 24, 1798.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcribe ſome time in June laſt, a large Black COW, with a large ſtar in her forehead, and ſome white along her belly, no mark perceivable. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

ELEANOR CUNNINGHAM.

Mifflin township, Allegheny county, near M'Kee's Port, October 24, 1798.

NOTICE is hereby given to all perſons indebted to ROBERT BROWN and Co to come forward and pay off their reſpective balances on or before the firſt day of December next. Grain will be received in payment at market price until that time, after which nothing but caſh will be taken.—Thoſe who neglect this notice may expect to be dealt with as the law directs.

Said Brown and Co. have on hand a handſome and general aſſortment of *Dry Goods* and *Groceries*, which they will diſpoſe of on reaſonable terms next door to the ſign of the White Horſe.

Greenſburgh, October 17, 1798.

WANTED,

WOOD Aſhes, for which one ſhilling per buſhel will be given, and alſo a generous price for Pot Aſh, at the *GLASS WORKS* oppoſite Pittſburgh

WILLIAM EICHBAUM.

October 4, 1798.

FOR SALE.

THAT *valuable tract of land ſituate about one mile Eaſt of Meadville, containing four hundred acres with the allowance; this tract affords good meadow ground, excellent upland abundance of ſaw timber and a number of choice ſprings. The above tract is well known by the name of Wallace's tract, any perſon deſirous of viewing the land may be ſhewn by Mr. Wm. Shannon near Meadville, the terms of ſale made known by applying to John Johnſton Pittſburgh.*

July 10 1798

Real Property for Sale.

THE ſubſcriber offers for ſale a TWO STORY BRICK HOUSE and KITCHEN, ſituate in the Town of Greenſburgh, alſo, two Lots adjoining William Barns, in ſaid Town—four acres of meadow adjacent to Town—a Lot in Todd's Town, No. 22, one half of an undivided tract of land containing 74 acres, with good buildings thereon about three quarters of a mile from Greenſburgh, and 100 acres of Land in Allegheny county, in Nicholſon's Diſtrict, No. 101.—Any perſon inclining to purchaſe any of the above deſcribed real property, may know the terms of ſale by applying to the ſubſcriber in Greenſburgh. An indiſputable title will be given to the purchaſer.

ROBERT WILLIAMS.

October 7th, 1798.

NOTICE.

THAT the firſt Monday of December next is appointed for my hearing before a Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County, in the State of Pennſylvania, on an application for the benefit of the acts of this ſtate providing for the relief of inſolvent debtors, having at September term laſt preſented my petition, with a ſchedule annexed, of all my eſtate real, perſonal and mixt, rights and credits, to be aſſigned for the uſe of my creditors.

A. SUMRALL.

October 18, 1798.

FOR SALE.

THAT valuable property in Water ſtreet, in the Town of Pittſburgh, which has been for many years occupied as a Public Tavern, and eſtabliſhed by the ſign of the Fountain (or Green Tree.) The eligibility of the ſituation, the commodiouſneſs of the Houſe, Stable, and other neceſſary buildings renders it unneceſſary to ſay any thing more, as the perſon who may wiſh to purchaſe will view the premiſes. A ſmall part of the purchaſe money will be expected, and an extenſive credit will be given, if required, for the balance.

Likewiſe, a Seven Acre Cut-Lot, contiguous to the Town, under cultivation, with a poſt and rail fence. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber, who will give an indiſputable title.

JOSIAH TANNEHILL.

Pittſburgh, June 23, 1798.

BROKERS OFFICE,

No. 147 Cheſnut Street Philadelphia.

WILLIAM M. BIDDLE informs his friends and the public, that he has commenced buſineſs as a Broker and Scrivener, at No. 147 Cheſnut Street Philadelphia, in the vicinity of the Banks and the Land Office, and other Public Offices of this State and of the United States.

PATENTS for Land procured, and all kind of buſineſs tranſacted in the Land Office and other Public Offices with the utmoſt accuracy and diſpatch.

Perſons reſiding in the Weſtern Counties of Pennſylvania, may have their Letters Papers &c. ſafely forwarded to William M. Biddle, by applying to Thomas Collins Eſq. Attorney at Law Pittſburgh.

July 20, 1798.

Land for Sale.

A Valuable Plantation of firſt rate Land, containing 330 acres, four miles from Pittſburgh, the big road from Philadelphia paſſing through it—100 acres of cleared land, 27 of which is meadow, and more may be made. There has been iron works erected on ſaid land, which may be converted to the ſame uſe again or into a Mill at the option of the purchaſer. This place muſt be an object with an induſtrious farmer being ſo near to Pittſburgh and ſo handy to market. A part of the purchaſe money will be expected in hand, for the remainder a reaſonable credit will be given.

WILLIAM AMBERSON.

October 9, 1798.

TO BE RENTED,

And immediate poſſeſſion given.

A TWO Story Brick Houſe, with a good Kitchen, Cellar and Garden, in the Public Square of the Borough of Pittſburgh. The houſe is calculated for either a ſtore or a private family. Enquire of the Printer, or of JOHN WHELEN.

Pittſburgh, September 25, 1798.

FOR SALE,

Building Lots near the Market.

GEORGE STEVENSON.

Pittſburgh, September 1, 1798.

Came to the plantation of

the ſubſcriber living in St. Clair township, Allegheny county, a black COW with a white belly, and two ſlits in the right ear. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

JAMES BRAWDY,

October 1, 1798.

FOR SALE,
A few Tons of good

BARR IRON,

at a reduced price, by

WILLIAM GORMLY.

Pittſburgh, October 5, 1798.

FOR SALE.

A Quantity of Excellent

Fine Salt, at

JAMES O'HARA's.

Pittſburgh, May 23, 1798.

Is wanted Immediately,

A Single man, who underſtands the management of a merchant mill—one who is maſter of this buſineſs will receive generous wages by applying to

NATHANIEL COLEMAN.

Short Creek, Brooke county, (Vir.) October 3, 1798.

Pleaſant Situation

ON THE

MONONGAHELA

A Plantation For Sale,

CONTAINING One Hundred Acres of Land, ſituate in Elizabeth Township Allegheny County on the river Monongahela, fifteen miles from Pittſburgh by land, and twenty-five by water, and within half a mile of Parkinſon's mill—The greateſt part there of is a rich bottom well timbered, and the upland is of the firſt quality. There are twenty acres cleared and under good fence, ten of which are excellent meadow. A never failing ſpring of water is on this farm, and may be drawn over a great part of it.

Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may know the terms by applying to Denny and Beelen Pittſburgh, or to the Subſcriber adjoining the premiſes,

WILLIAM M'CLURE.

September 7, 1798.

N. B. Immediate poſſeſſion will be given.

A LOTTERY,

For raiſing the ſum of **Twelve Thouſand** Dollars, to be applied in erecting Piers to defend the Banks of the River Allegheny and Monongahela within the Borough of Pittſburgh, authoriſed by an act of the Legiſlature of Pennſylvania.

The Scheme of the Firſt Claſs is as follows:

			Dollars.
1 Prize	of 1000	Dollars, is	1000
1	of 800		800
2	of 500	are	1000
3	of 400	"	1200
5	of 300	"	1500
10	of 200		2000
15	of 100		1500
20	of 50		1000
50	of 20		1000
100	of 15		1500
2000	of 7		14000
1	of 2000	laſt drawn Ticket is	2000
1	of 1000	ſecond laſt drawn	1000
1	of 500	third laſt drawn	500

2210 Prizes, 3790 Blanks } 6000 Tickets, at 5 Dols. each } 30,000

All prizes ſubject to a deductio of 15 per cent.

The drawing of the Firſt Claſs to commence as ſoon as the Tickets are ſold, and the prizes to be diſcharged on the completion of the drawing, which it is hoped will be in October next.

To thoſe acquainted with the ſituation, and who feel themſelves intereſted in the improvement and proſperity of the town of Pittſburgh, nothing need be ſaid touching the utility of the object to which the product of this Lottery is to be applied. To others it might be ſuggeſted how very important are its proſperity and advancement not only to thoſe adjacent, but to the inhabitants of the neighbouring counties and even of the towns on the Atlantic ſhores. Situated, as it is, on a point of land at the confluence of two majeſtic rivers which, joining, flow through an immenſe territory to the ocean, it muſt of neceſſity be in a conſiderable degree the emporium of that territory, if it be not abandoned to the impetuous current of the Allegheny which is making yearly, nay daily, encroachments on the land, and which will at no very diſtant day take poſſeſſion of the delightful ſpot on which the town ſtands, ſhould its ravages not be checked by the erection of Piers, or ſome other efficient means.

Tickets to be had of the Managers in Pittſburgh, of Thomas Hamilton in Greenſburgh, of General Douglaſs in Union town, of William Meetkirk in the town of Waſhington, of Alexander M'Dowell at Fort Franklin, of Roger Alden at Meadville, and Thomas Reele in the town of Erie.

PRESLEY NEVILL,
GEORGE STEVENSON,
JOHN SCULL,
ISAAC CRAIG,
NATHANIEL BEDFORD,
JAMES BRISON,
GEORGE SHIRAS,
JEREMIAH BARKER
NATHANIEL IRISH,
} Managers.

Thomas and Samuel Magee,

BEGS leave to inform their friends and the public, that they carry on the

Hatting Buſineſs

in all its various branches at their Manufactory the corner of Front Street and Chancery Lane, and at their Sale Shop the corner of Market and Third Streets, where thoſe who favour them with their cuſtom may be ſupplied with Beaver, Caſtor and Roram Hats, wholeſale and Retail, of the beſt quality and neweſt faſhions.

Pittſburgh, June 21, 1798.

ſarcaſtic INUENDOES; and ſhall reſerve our files againſt the time when they will tell beſt.

It is aſtoniſhing to what dirty pitiful artifices, the papers unfriendly to government ſtoop, to further their purpoſes. This is moſt viſible in thoſe which are publiſhed in obſcure villages and remote parts of the country. No miſrepreſentations, no falſhoods are too groſs to be rejected. They preſs into their vile ſervice every thing that will promote their views, without regard to truth, honor, or the public good. Even the decency of appearance is by ſome entirely thrown aſide as a uſeleſs incumbrance—The only conſolation we have, is, that the moſt of them are as deſtitute of talents as they are of probity.

NEW-YORK, November 19.

Britiſh and French Fleets.

By Captain White from Hamburgh, we have the moſt COMPLETE ASSURANCE of the DEFEAT of the Fleet of Buonaparte by Admiral Nelſon. On his way Captain White touched at Yarmouth, and on the 5th of Oct. went on board Admiral Duncan's ſhip. This intelligence had been OFFICIALLY received at the Admiraly Office, and in conſequence the moſt enthuſiaſtic rejoicings had taken place through the whole fleet, and throughout England. The following official liſt will ſhew the number of French ſhips taken and blown up:

FRENCH LINE.

Ship's Names.	*Guns*	*Men*	*Fate*
Le Gouverne,	74	700	taken
Le Conquerante,	74	700	taken
Le Spartial,	74	700	taken
L'Aquilon,	74	700	taken
Le Souverante de Peuple,	74	700	taken
Le Franklin,	80	800	taken
L'Orient	120	1010	blown up
Le Tounant,	80	800	taken
Le Hierreux,	74	700	taken
Le Timoleon,	74	700	blown up
Le Mercure,	74	700	taken
Le Guillaume Tell,	80	700	eſcaped
Le Genereaux,	74	700	eſcaped
FRIGATES.			
Le Diane,	48	300	eſcaped
Le Juſtice,	46	300	eſcaped
L'Artimeſe,	36	250	burnt
Le Scruuſe,	36	250	diſ. ſunk

ENGLISH LINE.

Ship's Names.	*Guns.*	*Men.*
Culloden,	74	590
Theſeus,	74	590
Alexander,	74	590
Vanguard,	74	590
Minotaur,	74	640
Swiftſure,	74	590
Audacious,	74	590
Defence,	74	590
Zealous,	74	590
Orion,	74	590
Goliah,	74	590
Bellerophon,	74	590
FRIGATES.		
Leander,	50	
Le Mutin ſloop,	18	

Liſt of the Killed and Wounded on board of the Engliſh Fleet.

VANGUARD.

Killed—Capt. Teddy, of marines; Thomas Leymeur and I. Taylor, midſhipmen; 90 ſeamen, 7 marines.

Wounded—Rear-admiral Nelſon, lieutenants Veſſel and Adige; Mr. Campbell, ſecretary; Mr. Auſtin, boatſwain; Meſſrs. Weatherſton and Antrim, midſhipmen; 60 ſeamen, 8 marines.

THESEUS.

Killed.—Five ſeamen.

Wounded—One officer, 24 ſeamen, 5 marines.

ALEXANDER.

Killed.—Lieut. John Collins, 13 ſeamen.

Wounded.—Captains Ball and Creſwell, of marines; Mr. Lawſon, maſter; 2 midſhipmen, 48 ſeamen, 5 marines.

MINOTAUR.

Killed—Lieutenant Kircher, of marines; John Walker, mate; 18 ſeamen, 3 marines.

Wounded.—Lieutenants Irwin and Jewell of marines; Thomas Foxton, 2d maſter; 2 midſhipmen, 54 ſeamen, 6 marines.

SWIFTSURE.

Killed.—Seven ſeamen.

Wounded.—William Smith, maſter; 19 ſeamen, 2 marines.

AUDACIOUS.

Killed.—One Seaman.

Wounded.—Lieutenant John Jones, Mr. Fent, gunner; 31 ſeamen, 2 marines.

DEFENCE.

Killed.—Three ſeamen, 1 marine.

Wounded.—Nine ſeamen, 2 marines.

ZEALOUS.

Killed.—One ſeaman.

Wounded.—Nine ſeamen.

ORION.

Killed—Mr. Bard, captain's clerk; 11 ſeamen, 1 marine.

Wounded.—Captain Sir James Saumarez, knight; Mr. Sadler, boatſwain; 3 midſhipmen, 18 ſeamen, 6 marines.

CULLODEN.

Killed—None.——Wounded.—None.

GOLIATH.

Killed.—William Davis, mate; Andrew Brown, midſhipman; 12 ſeamen, 7 marines.

Wounded.—Lieut. William Wilkinſon, L. Travis, midſhipman; 20 ſeamen, 9 marines.

MAJESTIC.

Killed.—Captain Weſtcott, Z. Ford, midſhipman; Andrew Gilmore, boatſwain; 33 ſeamen, 14 marines.

Wounded.—Two midſhipmen, captain's clerk, 124 ſeamen, 16 marines.

BELLEROPHON.

Killed.—Lieut. R. S. Daniel, lieut. P. W. Lawder, lieut. G. Joliffe, Mr. Thomas Elliſon, 32 ſeamen, 13 marines.

Wounded.—Captain Derby, Edward Kerby, mate; Captain Hopkins, of marines; Mr. Chapman, boatſwain; 126 ſeamen, 17 marines.

MEMORANDUM.

This action took place in Roſetta Bay, at one of the mouths of the Nile, with the enemy at an anchor, when the Britiſh fleet ran in (excepting the leading ſhip, the Culloden, which unfortunately got on ſhore) and anchored alongſide the French with head and ſtern anchors.

The French tranſports ran into the Nile, and Buonaparte landed with only a few days proviſions on hand, with about 38,000 men, 2000 having been cut to pieces on an attempt to land at Alexandria, where they expected a paſſive reception. The laſt diſpatches ſtate, that the only ſupplies Buonaparte could get were a little rice and water, brought to him on camels by the Arabs, but that the Turks were taking meaſures, not only to cut off this ſuccour, but to march againſt him.

The crew of the Timoleon, when the ſhip took fire, attempted to ſave themſelves on ſhore, but were all cut to pieces. The L'Orient's people were in part deſtroyed in the ſame manner, and blown up, only a few eſcaped, perhaps into the woods to ſtarve.

The French fleet at the time of the action had only five days proviſions on board.

None of the tranſports were deſtroyed, having probably run up the bay of Roſetta into ſhallow water, and that nothing certain had tranſpired to unravel the future projects of Buonaparte, whether he meant to ſettle down in Egypt, or whether he caſt his wiſhful eyes on the diſtant ſhore of Mangalore. His ſituation at beſt appeared to be hopeleſs. His armed ſhips captured or deſtroyed, his tranſports blocked up, and his retreat cut off, his proviſions nearly exhauſted, and a ſupply precarious at leaſt, if not unattainable; and above all, preſſed on every ſide by hordes of Saracens, too barbarous to be worked upon even by French deluſion. The forebodings of the invader muſt forcibly aſſure him that the deſpoiler of Italy and the conqueror of Egypt will never be united in the ſame man, and that he has, fortunately for the world, perhaps, left the channel of Britain to peri[sh] on the banks of the Nile.

By Mr. Yates who arrived at Baltimore in the ſchooner America, Captain Vibert, in 43 days from Cadiz, we learn, that Admiral Jervis, off Cadiz, on the 27th September, 1798, had received the foregoing official account of the defeat of the French Fleet, and had communicated the important and pleaſing intelligence to the fleet under his command. The action took place on the firſt, ſecond and third of Auguſt.

NORFOLK, November 3.

The trial of the ſhip Niger, captured ſome time ago, by the United States frigate the CONSTITUTION, Captain Nicholſon, came on at Williamſburgh on Wedneſday, when, after a long hearing, ſhe was liberated. We underſtand the Captain of the Niger laid his damages at no inconſiderable ſum.

PHILADELPHIA, November 9.

In the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the ſtate of Vermont, on the 24th ult. Mr Allis moved the following reſolution;

Reſolved, That Iſaac Clark, a member of this houſe, having been guilty of a high miſdemeanor [concealing the votes of the Federaliſts] and breach of truſt, as one of the committee for receiving, ſorting and counting, the votes for governor, lieutenant governor, treaſurer, and counſellors, be expelled from the houſe.—Agreed to.

YEAS - - -	108.
NAYS - - -	43.

November 13.

THE FOOLISH LOGAN

Actually untolded his Budget to the Secretary of State, at Trenton. It is needleſs to ſay, that he returned with a flea in his ear. Without exempting Logan in any manner from criminality in this nefarious buſineſs, we can aſſert on good grounds, that the whole is a deluſive HUMBUG. He brought with him no evidence of a change of diſpoſition, other than thoſe flimſy documents which have already met the public contempt.

November 15.

We are favored with the following extract of a letter from Samuel Williams, Eſq. Agent for American claims, to Samuel Bayard, dated, LONDON, July 18, 1798.

"Since your departure, the Lords have done buſineſs as they ought to have done long before. They have reſtored, in about ſixty ſix caſes, ordered further proof in twenty, and affirmed the condemnation of fourteen. Their preſent ſeſſion will end next week—to met again in November. Forty caſes are ſet down for that term."

The reſpect for the hero WASHINGTON proceeds warm from the heart. It does not conſiſt in empty ſhow. The external appearance of the grand eſcort was a ſmall part of the reſpect paid to the defender of his country. The preparations to receive him were truly ſplendid, notwithſtanding the ſhort notice of his approach.

If we only view it from Cheſter, the heart exults for joy. Four troops of horſe from Philadelphia, marched thither the evening he arrived. The houſes there were highly illuminated. The whole troops ſaluted the General, with trumpets echoing "Hail Columbia &c." At the repetition of the name of Waſhington, all were uncovered, all hailed their chief. In the morning the United States frigate gave a grand ſalute.

The troops already mentioned, M'Pherſon's Blues, the Cheſter County Horſe, the Germantown and other Volunteers eſcorted the General to his lodging, amidſt a welcome from the hearts of the people.

When the General advanced from the Middle Ferry, a ſpectacle preſented itſelf ſwelled every heart with joy—the involuntary tears in floods rolled from every cheek. From the ſand banks to the Centre Houſe, the right

cular obligations to its supporters, either to entertain them by his wit, or better them by information or inſtruction, and he that fails in theſe points deſerves to be hiſſed off the ſtage as a bad actor. The piece ſigned Samuel Ewalt, publiſhed in your laſt Gazette, in my opinion ſtands in the above predicament; the whole piece, except his poſtcript, being altogether foreign to the caſe he was ſuppoſed to be writing upon—it can only ſerve to raiſe the indignation of thoſe who wiſhed to ſee my charges refuted, and fruſtrate their expectations blaſted, or raiſe a ſmile of contempt in others to ſee a man ſet up for a critic who underſtands no more of the propriety or impropriety of my expreſſions than an owl underſtands the uſe of flats and ſharps in the gamut of muſic. The readers of the Pittſburgh Gazette are not anxious to know what grade of ſchoolmaſters I belong to, but whether I have written and ſpoken the truth in what I have ſaid and publiſhed concerning him—thoſe who cannot ſee that he has made a ſhameful retreat from the controverſy, may be ignorant enough to miſtake me for one of the learned profeſſions, and Mr. Ewalt a fit perſon to repreſent us in the aſſembly. I have never exchanged a word with Counſellor Collins upon the controverſy between Mr. Ewalt and myſelf, but from what I know of that gentleman, I dare ſay he would rather ſubmit to receive a flagellation in the public market and in the ludicrous circumſtance which Mr. Ewalt's perverſion of a well known phraſe has placed him, than be the reputed author of the laſt piece ſigned Samuel Ewalt.—For value received, I promiſe to repay his contempt with compound intereſt, and I return him the epithet of libeller, as I received it.

WILLIAM ORMSKIRK BOWLER.

P. S. If Mr. Ewalt wrote to Mrs. Highlands with a view of accommodation, he muſt have had ſome ſuch accommodation in view as Talleyrand propoſed to the envoys of the United States; for his letter offers her no other choice than either to ſurrender her property or ſink in ruin and deſtruction—we have appealed to the ſword, and ſhe to the law.

NOTICE.

THE Battalion of the 2d Regt. of Alleghany County Militia, conſiſting of the Town of Pittſburgh, and up the Alleghany and Monongahela Rivers to the Two Mile Runs, are to meet on THURSDAY the 6th of December, at the houſe of Mr. JOSEPH POSTLETHWAIT, in the Town of Pittſburgh, to elect a *MAJOR* to ſaid Battalion, in the place of Major Andrew M'Intire, who has been abſent more than ſix months.

The 2d Battalion, conſiſting of the remaining part of the Regiment, will meet on the 10th of December at the houſe of THOMAS WILSON, in Pitt Townſhip, to elect a *MAJOR*, in the place of James Sample, Eſq. now living out of the bounds of the Regt.

PRESLEY NEVILL, Brig. Inſp. Alleg. Cty.

November 24, 1798.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS I have been defrauded by a certain Hugh Montgomery and John Norris, of the county of Allegheny, in the purchaſe of land, under the name of vacant land, but on cloſe examination I have found it otherwiſe, and at the time of purchaſe I gave them notes for Eighty Dollars, one due about Chriſtmas next, and the reſt in September 1799. I therefore forwarn all perſons from taking an aſſignment on theſe notes as I am determined not to pay them until compelled by law.

WILLIAM MURPHEY.

November 1798.

THE partnerſhip of IRWIN & M'LEOD Rope-makers, is diſſolved.——Clean, ſound HEMP bought at the Rope-Walk, as uſual—where Ropes of all kinds neceſſary for the Weſtern Country, may be had.—Best Cords 28 yards in length.

JOHN IRWIN.

Pittſburgh, November 24, 1798.

PROCLAMATION.

IN purſuance of a precept under the hand and ſeals of the Hon. Alexander Addiſon Eſq. Preſident of the Court of Common Pleas for the county of Weſtmoreland, and John Baird, James Barr, and John Irwin, Eſqrs. three of the judges of the ſaid court, juſtices aſſigned and appointed to hear, try and determine all and every the indictments & preſentments, made or taken for, or concerning all Treaſons, murders, and ſuch other crimes as by the laws of the ſtate of Pennſylvania are made capital, or felonies of death, and other offences, crimes and miſdemeanors, which have been, or ſhall be committed, perpetrated, or happened within the ſaid county, and to deliver the jail of the ſaid county, of all perſons which are or ſhall be hereafter committed for the crimes aforeſaid, to the Sheriff of the county aforeſaid directed.

Public Notice is hereby given, to all who will proſecute againſt any ſuch perſons, that they be at the Court Houſe in Greenſburgh, at a Court of Oyer & Terminer &c. there to be held on the ſecond Monday of December next, then and there to proſecute againſt them as ſhall be juſt, and that all juſtices of the peace, the coroner, and conſtables, within the ſaid county, be then and there in their proper perſons, with their rolls, records, inquiſitions, examinations, and other remembrances, to do thoſe things which to their offices in that behalf belong to be done.

Dated at Greenſburgh, the 26th November, 1798, and in the year of American Independence, the twenty third.

JOHN KUHNS, Sheriff.

Lodge, No. 64,

GREENSBURGH.

THE Brethren are requeſted to meet at the LODGE ROOM on Thurſday the 27th of December inſt being ST. JOHN'S DAY, at 8 o'clock in the forenoon, from whence they are to proceed to Church, where a Sermon will be preached on the occaſion by the Rev. Mr. Ayres. The company of viſiting or adjacent Brethren is requeſted. The members are deſired to be punctual to the hour.

Signed by order of the Maſter,
ROBERT IRWIN, Jun Sec'y.

December 1ſt, 1798.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS I purchaſed one hundred and fifty acres of land from John Huſton, of Beaver townſhip, Alleghany county, for which I gave him a bond for fifty pounds, dated Auguſt 23d, 1797, and whereas the ſaid Huſton cannot comply with his contract, I therefore forwarn all perſons from taking an aſſignment on ſaid bond as I am determined not to pay it unleſs compelled by law.

ROBERT SMITH.

November 27, 1798.

BY YESTERDAY'S MAIL.

PHILADELPHIA, November 22.

General ISAAC CLARKE, recently expelled the Vermont Legiſlature for high miſdemeanors, has been re-elected by his conſtituents. After debate he has been refuſed a ſeat.

The King of Naples continues to prepare for war, and it is reported, for the ſafety of his dominions, he intends to occupy the frontier towns on the Roman territories, moſt conveniently ſituated for that purpoſe.

An Engliſh paper ſays—"the Ruſſian troops collected in Ruſſia, Poland, and upon the river Bog, now form a large army, eſtimated at 60,000 men, and they are to be joined by others. They will march in detached columns to ſerve againſt France, and their route is expected to be through Gallicia, Moravia, Bohemia, and Saxony. The troops in Hungary are in motion. The Archduke Charles has viſited the fortreſs of Figa, and is now gone to Plau, to review an army of 16,000 men there.

Sheriff's Sales.

BY virtue of ſundry writs of venditioni exponas, pluries venditioni exponas, and ſecond pluries venditioni exponas, iſſued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Weſtmoreland county, and to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Monday the 10th day of December next, in the town of Greenſburgh in the county aforeſaid, the following real property, levied by my predeceſſor in office, by virtue of certain writs of execution to him directed, viz:

Three Hundred Acres of Land more or leſs ſituate on Loyalhanna creek in Donegal townſhip in the ſaid county of Weſtmoreland, adjoining lands of Jacob Grove, John Ewing, Cornelius Hegerman and that whereon Hugh Smart now lives. Taken in execution as the property of George Brendlinger and Hugh Smart, at the ſuit of Peter Huffnagle Aſſignee of the late Sheriff.

A Houſe and Lot of Ground ſituate on Firſt-Street in the town of Greenſburgh in the ſaid county, adjoining lots of Henry Beſt. Taken in execution as the property of William Forſt, at the ſuit of Robert Taylor.

A Tract of Land ſituate in Unity townſhip in the county aforeſaid, adjoining lands of William Greer, George Snearly, Peter Title and others, containing 276 acres and two tenths of an acre. Taken in execution as the property of Erneſt Baker and William Baker.

One equal undvided third part of 100 acres of Land more or leſs, with a Mill thereon erected, ſituate in South Huntingdon townſhip in the ſaid county, adjoining lands of Henry L. Shepherd, Ezekiel Sample and others. Taken in execution as the property of Joſeph Poſey, at the ſuit of Samuel Boyd.

Two Hundred and forty-nine acres 26 perches of Land more or leſs ſituate in Derry townſhip, adjoining lands of Thomas Elder, William Denniſton and others, being part of a certain tract of 349 acres and 26 perches patented in the name and taken in execution as the property of Doctor John Hatch, at the ſuit of John Creigh Aſſignee of John Creigh, Jun. To be ſold by me,

JOHN KUHNS, *Sheriff.*

November 21, 1798.

BY virtue of writs of teſtatum venditioni exponas iſſued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, and to the Sheriff of Weſtmoreland county directed, there will be expoſed to public vendue, in Greenſburgh, on the ſecond Monday of December next, and continued from day to day till all be ſold, the following deſcribed Tracts of Land, viz:

1. A Tract of Land ſituate in North Huntingdon townſhip, adjoining lands of David Franks and others, containing 301 3-4 acres and allowance.

2 An undivided half of a Tract in South Huntingdon townſhip, adjoining lands of Richard Backhouſe and others, containing 254 acres and allowance.

3 An undivided half of another Tract ſituate in the townſhip aforeſaid, adjoining lands of the ſaid Richard Backhouſe and others, containing 148 acres and allowance.

4. An undivided half of a Plantation and Tract of Land ſituate in townſhip and county aforeſaid, containing 208 acres and allowance, adjoining lands of

levied upon by my predeceſſor as the eſtate of William Thomſon, late deceaſed, at the time of his deceaſe in the hands of the Executors of the laſt Will and Teſtament of the ſaid William.

JOHN KUHNS, *Sheriff.*

November 21, 1798.

List of Letters remaining in the Poſt-Office, at Greenſburgh, in Weſtmoreland County, in the State of Pennſylvania, on the firſt day of October, 1798.

A.

HUGH Abbercrombey, Black-lick ſettlement, Armſtrong townſhip; Thomas Anderſon, blackſmith, care of John Denniſton Loyalhannon creek; Polly Anderſon, care of Captain Guthrey, on the waters of Beaver run.

B.

James Boyd, Sewickley, near Greenſburgh; Archibald Boal, Laurel Hill, 2; Wm. Barnet, near Hannah's town; Samuel F. Bradford, Greenſburgh; John Bredin, care of Mr. Skiles, at the Nine Mile Run, near Greenſburgh, 2; Oliver Bovard, care of Meſſrs. Brown and Co. Greenſburgh; Michael Beary, three miles from Greenſburgh, near Bruſh creek, care of Mr. Clark in Greenſburgh.

C.

Patt Cunningham, carpenter, care of Mr. Kirkpatrick, ſtorekeeper, Greenſburgh, 2; James Cavit, 13 miles from Greenſburgh; Elizabeth Cavit, old Pennſylvania road, 13 miles from Greenſburgh; Patrick Cowan, tavernkeeper, ſign of General Waſhington; Robert Crawford, Donegal townſhip, Ligonier Valley, 2.

D.

John Downs, Derry townſhip, care of Robert Beatty, ſtorekeeper, Greenſburgh; Capt. William Dickſon, care of Samuel Dickſon, Eſq. Benjamin Daviſon.

E.

John Ebbert, Greenſburgh, care of Mr. Stayly, Morgantown, Virginia; John Elliot, Greenſburgh; John Ewing, Budd's ferry, care of John Morriſon, Greenſburgh.

F.

Daniel Ferry, Greenſburgh.

G.

John Gibſon, Long run; George Gibſon, Nine Mile run, care of Mr. Reed, Innkeeper.

H.

Philip Helick, Greenſburgh; David Henry, Black-lick, near Denniſton's town; Thomas Hunter, care of Andrew Finley, Huntingdon townſhip; Robert Happer, care of Mr. Dubois, near the Long run meeting houſe, Huntingdon townſhip, 2; Ellis Hughes, near Greenſburgh; Noble Hunter, Fairfield townſhip, care of Con. Rogers, Greenſburgh; Wm. Henderſon, near Greenſburgh, care of John Morriſon, ſtorekeeper, Greenſburgh; Revd. Matthew Henderſon, at the Forks of Yough, care of John Kirkpatrick, Greenſburgh; Revd. Joſeph Henderſon, Conemagh ſettlement, care of James Guthrie, in Greenſburgh.

I.

Robert Ibbinſon, Fort Legonier.

K.

Thomas Kierans, carpenter, care of Robert Graham, Greenſburgh; John Kerns, Greenſburgh.

L.

John Lowrmore, care of Revd. George Hill, Fairfield, Legonier Valley; Hugh Lowrmore, care of the ſame; Doctor Jacob and Deborah Lewis, Derry townſhip; John Ligat, care of Robert Ligat, at Conemagh river, Wheatfield townſhip.

M.

William Momeyer, Unity townſhip; Manes M'Cloſkey, care of Geo. Armin, Franklin townſhip; Lewis Morford, ſhoemaker; Alexander M'Donald, ſchoolmaſter, Huntingdon townſhip, care of the Revd. Mr. Power; William Milford, care of William Finley, Eſq. Loyalhannon creek; Joſeph M'Clurg, care of John Kirkpatrick, Greenſburgh; Wm. M'Collough, Pigeon creek, ſettlement; Joſeph M'Cartney, Eſq. Wheatfield townſhip, care of John Young, Eſq. in Greenſburgh; John M'Donald, care of David Mead, Cuſſawago; John M'Cabee, care Joſeph Baldridge; James M'Bridge, Elizabeth M'Nitt, Salem townſhip, care of John Morriſon, merchant, Greenſburgh; William Moorhead, Salem townſhip, care of Matthew Jack; Hugh M'Clelland, maſon, care of George Armſtrong, Eſq. Attorney in Greenſburgh; John Marſhal, Long Run; Terrence M'Cloſkie, ſtorekeeper, near Greenſburgh; Robert Miller, Dennis M'Curdy, Daniel Mathias, care of Wm. Skiles, 10 miles from Greenſburgh.

N.

James Nickle, care of Col. Kilgore, Sewickley; John Neal, care of Major John Chriſty, North Huntingdon townſhip; Andrew Nicholſon, near Greenſburgh; Robert Nicholſo, care of Mr. Drum, Greensburgh.

O.

John and Andrew Oliphant and Co. merchants, Sylvan Forge, near Greensburgh.

R.

Henry Roſenberger, South Huntingdon townſhip; James Robinſon, Ligonier Valley, Donegal townſhip, care of Richard Williams, Eſq. Mr. Renkin, jun. merchant, Greenſburgh; Joſeph Reed, Long run, care of Col. John Irwin, Bruſh creek; Henry Remor, Greensburgh.

S.

George Srum, Fairfield townſhip, care of Doctor Merchant; Joſeph Stevenſon, at Malcolm M'Combs, on the Loyalhannon; John Stewart, Blackſmith, in the Forks of Yough, care of Mrs. Coulter; James Steel, care of Revd. James Power; James Smith, Conemagh ſettlement, care of Robert Beatty, merchant, Greensburgh; John Savory, care of John Badollet, Greensburgh, Green county, 4; Thomas Speer, Fort Legionier.

T.

Jacob Trout, Greensburgh; Samuel Toddy, Armſtrong townſhip, care of Charles Campbell, Black-lick ſettlement, 2; John Thompſon, Alexander Taylor, James Thompſon, near Merkles miſl.

W.

Daniel Wallace, care of Philip Freeman, Ligonier Valley, Fairfield townſhip, 2; Peter Wotring, near Greensburgh; James Wells, Judge, Quemahoning townſhip, near Laurel Hill, care of Con. Rogers, Taylor, Greenſburgh; John Williamſon, care of the Revd. Samuel Porter, Beaver run, Salem townſhip.

PROCLAMATION.

IN purſuance of a precept under the hand and ſeals of the Hon. Alexander Addiſon Eſq. Preſident of the Court of Common Pleas for the County of Allegheny, and John M'Dowell and John Gibſon, Eſqrs. two of the judges of the ſaid court, juſtices aſſigned and appointed to hear, try and determine all and every the indictments and preſentments, made or taken for, or concerning all Treaſons, murders, and ſuch other crimes as by the laws of the ſtate of Pennſylvania are made capital, or felonies of death, and other offences, crimes and miſdemeanors, which have been, or ſhall be committed, perpetrated, or happened within the ſaid county, and to deliver the jail of the ſaid county, of all perſons which are or ſhall be hereafter committed for the crimes aforeſaid, to the Sheriff of the county aforeſaid directed.

Public Notice is hereby given, to all who will proſecute againſt any ſuch perſons, that they be at the Court Houſe in Pittſburgh, at a Court of Oyer and Terminer &c. there to be held on the firſt Monday of December next, then and there to proſecute againſt them as ſhall be juſt, and that all juſtices of the peace, the coroner, and conſtables, within the ſaid county, be then and there in their proper perſons, with their rolls, records, inquiſitions, examinations, and other remembrances, to do thoſe things which to their offices in that behalf belong to be done.

Dated at Pittſburgh, the 16th November, 1798, and in the year of American Independence, the twenty ſecond.

EPHRAIM JONES, Sheriff.

Sixty Dollars Reward.

BROKE out of the jail of Allegheny county, on the night of the 21ſt inſtant,—BENJAMIN LOVEJOY, about 33 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, black hair generally queued, black eyes, a down look when ſpoken to, took ſundry wearing apparel with him.

WILLIAM NIXON, a Jerſey man, about 4 feet 2 inches high, about 30 years of age, ſwarthy complexion, black hair, and black eyes, took with him ſundry wearing apparel.

JOHN IRWIN, about 35 years of age, black hair, black eyes, took ſundry wearing apparel with him. Whoever takes up ſaid felons, and delivers them into the jail of this county, ſhall receive the above reward, or Twenty Dollars for either.

SAMUEL M'CORD, Jailer.

Pittſburgh, November 22, 1798.